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The Daily Commercial.

Late Military Intelligence.

We have the intelligence that Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek have been abandoned by our troops. This would seem to indicate a change of base by General Grant, rendered necessary by his onw ard march.

General Sherman flanked Johnston at Alatoona, a strong position on the Etowah river, on Tuesday. It is stated that Johnston's troops were being gradually transferred to Lee and Beauregard.

General Banks is reported to have arrived at New Orleans on the 21st, with a portion of his army.

Late News Items.

A late New York letter, speaking of Gov. Seymour's extraord inary attempt to bring about a collision between State and Federal authority—which is likely to fail, after all—remarks: "Let no man imagine that the Governor's course in this matter is not already pregnant with much mischief. The effect of it is to keep alive agitation and excitement, stimulate the worst passions of wicked men against the Federal authority, and reinvigorate the mob spirit, in view of the next draft for troops."

Two thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York on Wednesday last.

One of the letters found in the Rebel mailbag captured near Baltimore a few days since, expressed this sanguine opinion: "We all look forward to a short and sanguinary contest but do not doubt the result. Grant will meet the fate of Gillmore in Florida, Sherman in Mississippi and Banks in Louisiana. By the time this reaches you the great battle of the the war will have been fought and won by our forces. As for the Yankee negro troops, they will meet the fate they have met whenever they have come across our forces; extermination is the war cry in charging negro troops.

Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, some thirty-two rebels, said to belong to John Morgan's gang, boarded the Colona, at Rock Castle, on the Cumberland river, and gave the passengers and crew a big scare for a small price. They made the captain roll off about a dozen hogsheads of tobacco, which were on the levee, and made a general search, which resulted in the robbing of the bar-keeper of his money; and helping themselves bountifully to his liquors and tobacco, and the breaking open of a lady's valise and the taking therefrom of a set of jewelry. After obtaining all they wanted, they *requested* the captain to set them over the river, which he did, and then went on his way rejoicing.

The new line of railway from Nashville to the Tennessee river is completed and the first train passed over the entire line on Thursday last. The route is nearly a direct line from east to west between Nashville and Reynoldsburg, the distance being only seventy-six miles. It furnishes another line of communication between Nashville and the Government base of operations, the Ohio river, which can be kept open at all seasons of the year.

North-east Missouri is the theater of terrible lawlessness. A short time ago several soldiers conceived a grudge against some citizens of Athens, Clark County, and in a spirit of wanton destruction, they set fire to several houses to burn down the town, and left. The fire was extinguished by the citizens; but the next day the soldiers returned with reinforcements, and against the town in force. Two or four houses were burned—among them the stores of Isaac Gray, Sam. Bedeil, and a Mr. Kennedy.

The same soldiers threatened to burn the town of Alexandria, and appointed a certain day for the execution of the threat. The night before the appointed day, it was observed that thirteen wagons were driven in from the interior by persons who intended to grab their share of the booty in the contemplated pillage. These wagons belonged to parties of a certain political faith, who had been active in inciting the soldiers to their deeds of violence. About the same time, the stores of Robert McKee, of St. Francisville, in Clark county, was entered and torn to pieces by the same soldiers, his goods destroyed, and his safe broken open and burned, together with about $25,000 in notes which were in it.

It is stated that the Guerrillas along the coast between Memphis and New Orleans have cleared out about all of the Eastern speculators who have gone to that section to work the cotton and sugar plantations taken from the rebels. The guerrillas show those gentlemen little mercy, murdering most of those captured. A number have lately escaped north deeply disgusted.

The Feeling in Richmond.

We extract the following from a paper called the "*Southern Churchman*," published in Richmond, and which is the organ of "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States." The date of publication is April 22d:

"The present time in the history of the war we do not think can well be over-estimated. It seems by common consent, both among us and our enemies, to be regarded as a crisis. Of course all may be mistaken; but it does appear as if we had reached that point in the struggle, when a great victory one side or the other, will do much towards ending the war. If Gen. Lee meets with disaster, and Johnston is overcome, we may reach the conclusion that longer strife, on our part, is useless and vain.

"The battle may be virtually drawn battles; no such success granted to either side, as that either will be able to claim the victory as good. This will only prolong the war; and with the resources of the United States, must prove disadvantageous to us. Or, the victory may be with the enemy and that they may be able to press us to the wall. Or, the victory may be ours, and we may be able to drive the enemy in shame and confusion. And to either of these contingencies depend upon God. God may give the victory to either side, or to neither, just as He pleases. Let us not forget, just as He pleases."

Vallandigham's Mode of Life in Exile.

A letter from Windsor, C. W., dated May 23, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives some interesting facts in relation to the mode of life in exile of Clement L. Vallandigham:

"The Saint" occupies a suit of apartments in the second story of the Hirons House, an ordinary tavern on the street leading from the ferry-landing, and his sitting-room windows overlook the river and the entire river front of Detroit. There is no telling what "the Saint" sees as he sits there watching over the border, but he hears everything that is going on in the States as regularly as the sun rises and sets. The "dearest partner of his greatness" is rather a pleasant-looking, matronly lady, displays her devotion to her husband by constantly being in his sitting-room window, opera-glass in hand, scanning every passenger who crosses in the *Essex*, the ferry-boat between Windsor and Detroit.

A regular system of signals is established between the friends of Vallandigham and the watcher at Hiron's, and "the martyr" is duly apprised of every one's appearance who has business with him. No one is allowed to see him who does not come armed with satisfactory instructions, and even then it is necessary to undergo the scrutiny of a master of ceremonies in the gentleman's parlor at Hiron's before visitors are admitted to his presence.

It is the custom of "the Saint" to make periodical visits to the interior; the period of these visits varying from one to three weeks at a time. It is a remarkable fact that during his absence no one crosses the river to see him, but when he returns visitors crowd his room for days together. As many as forty gentlemen from the S ates call to see him in a body, and a great deal of stir usually attends his return. He receives his mail under cover to parties in Detroit, where a rebel sympathising, ex-member of the City Council, named John Paton, acts as pilot for pilgrims bound on homage to the Saint. A great fat, inbred lawyer of Detroit, named Stull, acted in this capacity, but his vanity became so inflated in the service that he "blabbed," and his removal followed.

Vallandigham's business men in Detroit are William V. James and William Champ, the latter an old police detective, and a shrewd fellow, well adapted to the character of the business involved. They also attend to the material wants of their distinguished patron, while Mr. Paton looks after his political, and between them he is faithfully served, though his own eyes supervised his own concerns. The latter has great enthusiasm for their master, and serve him with an eagerness and fidelity only equalled by his own fealty to Jeff. Davis.

Recently Gov. Brough, of Ohio, was requested by an old personal friend to use his influence to secure the parol or exchange of two rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. These prisoners are nephews of the gentlemen making the request, and also of a distinguished citizen of Detroit, who has served his country in the field, the Cabinet and Congress, in whose behalf the request was in part made. In addition, these gentlemen also applied for a letter to the commandant at Johnson's Island, which would enable one of them to visit the prisoners. Gov. Brough, in reply informed his friend that he had no power in the premises, and then went on to say:

I am glad it is so. Some four weeks ago I saw at Baltimore the arrival of a vessel loaded with our prisoners from Belle Isle, who, in the very refinement of barbarism, had been reduced by starvation to mere skeletons, for no other purpose than to incapacitate them for further services in the Union armies. Over one-third of these men were too far gone to be resuscitated, and died within forty-eight hours after arrival. While I would not retaliate on rebel prisoners by practising like means, I confess, General, I have very little sympathy with or desire to parole or release from confinement, men who have been upholding a rebellion that has deluged the land with sorrow and blood, and whose leaders have resorted to cruelty and barbarism in the treatment of prisoners more infernal than any ever practiced by savages. The higher the rank and social position of men, the less are they entitled to sympathy. They sinned against the light and knowledge. Therefore, I am glad their fate is not in my keeping lest under such provocation I should not be over merciful. I return the letter as requested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Report of Committee on Ways and Means

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES IMPOSED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a tariff bill to-day imposing the following duties, to take effect the 1st of July: Teas, twenty-five cents per pound; sugars, not above No. twelve Dutch standard, three cents per pound; above No. twelve and not above fifteen and not above No. twenty, four cents; refined sugars, five cents; sugar candy, ten cents; all other confectionery, valued at thirty cents per pound or less, fifteen cents; above thirty cents per pound, fifty per cent. ad valorem. Molasses from sugar cane, twelve cents per gallon; syrup of sugar mllado or concentrated molasses, two cents and a half per pound.

Brandy, first proof, $2 50 per gallon; other distilled spirits, cordials and liquors, $2; bay rum $1 50; wines valued at not over 50 cents per gallon, 20 cents; and 5 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1, fifty cents; and 25 per cent; valued at over $1, one dollar and twenty-five per cent; champaigne or sparkling wines in bottles, $6 per dozen bottles, if not more than one quart; $6 per two dozen of bottles of not more than one pint. All spirituous liquors not otherwise provided for, 100 per cent.

All imitations of brandy, wine or spirits are subject to the same rates as the genuine article. Malt liquors in bottles thirty-five cents per gallon; not in bottles twenty cents per gallon.

Cigars valued at ten dollars per thousand fifty cents per pound, and twenty per cent.; valued at over ten and under twenty dollars one dollar and thirty per cent.; valued at over twenty and under forty dollars one dollar and a half and forty per cent.; valued at over forty and and under seventy-five dollars two dollars and fifty per cent; valued over seventy-five dollars, two dollars and a half and sixty per cent. Snuff fifty cents per pound. Leaf tobacco thirty-five cents per pound; manufactured and stem tobacco fifty cents per pound.

Bar iron rolled or hammered, from one to one and a-quarter cents per pound; railroad iron, eighty cents per one-hundred pounds; boiler and plate iron, one cent and a-half per pound; iron wire, from two dollars to three dollars and a-half per hundred pounds, and fifteen per cent; wire covered with cotton, silk, etc., five cents per pound.

In addition to the above, polished sheet-iron 3 cents per pound; common sheet-iron from 1¼ to 1¾ cents per pound; tin plates 2¼ cents per pound; bond and hoop iron from 1¾ to 1¾ cents per pound; slab rods and all other rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, 1¼ cents; locomotive tire 3 cents; mill irons and wrought iron for ships and steam engines, 2 cents; anvils and cables 2½ chains from 2½ to 3 cents; anchors and hammers, two and a quarter cents; railroad chairs, two cents; wrought iron hinges, two and a half cents; rails, spikes rivets and bolts, two and a half cents; cut nails, one and a half cents; horse shoe nails, five cents; tacks, two and a half to three cents; wrought iron tubes and flues, two and a half cents; iron screws, six and a half to nine and a half cents; other screws, thirty-five per cent.

Pig and scrap iron $9 00 per ton; iron hollow ware, including stoves, one and a half cents per pound; cast-iron pipe one and a half cents per pound; castings of iron thirty per cent.; manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent.

Steel in ingots, bars, &c., from two and a quarter to three and a half cents per pound, and ten per cent.; steel wire from two and a half to three cents and fifteen per cent.; all other steel thirty per cent. Skates eight cents per pair to thirty-five per cent. Cross cut saws ten cents per foot; mill saws twelve and a half cents per foot; hand saws from fifteen cents to one dollar per dozen, and thirty-per cent. Files six to ten cents per pound; pocket knives 5 cents per dozen and 25 per cent. Needles for sewing machines $1 per 1,000 and 35 per cent. Manufactures of steel, not otherwise provided for 35, per cent.

Bituminous coal $1 per quarter ton. All other coal 60 cts. Coke 25 per cent.

Pig and scrap lead 2 cents per pound. Lead in sheets, pipes or shot 2¾ cents per pound, and pewter 2 cents.

Copper 2¼ cents; sheathing copper 3½ cents; copper rods, bolts, nails, bottoms, &c., 35 per cent. Zinc and spelter in blocks, 1½ cents; in sheets, 2¼ cents per pound.

Wool, manufactured, from 3 to 10 cents per pound, and 40 per cent.; scoured, 50 per cent. additional; sheep skins with wool on, 20 per cent.; flocks, waste or shoddy, 3 cents per pound.

Velvet or Brussels carpets, from 70 to 80 cents per square yard; if printed on the warp, 55 cents; three ply and Venetian carpets, 40 cents; two ply, ingrain carpets, 35 cents; hemp or jute carpeting, 8 cents; druggets, backing and felt carpets, 25 cents; carpets of wool, flax or cotton, 10 per cent.

Woolen cloths and all manufactures of wool not otherwise provided for, twenty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent.; if valued over two dollars per yard, five per cent additional.

Bed felts for paper and blankets for printing machines, 35 per cent.; flannels from 12 to 20 cents per pound and 35 per cent; flannels partly of silk, 50 per cent.; wool hats, 35 per cent.; woolen yarn, from 16 to 20 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

Ready made woolen clothing, 20 cents per pound and forty per cent.; blankets from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, and twenty per cent. Bamorals and like articles fifty cents per pound and 35 per cent. Ladies' woolen dress goods, uncolored, 4 cents per square yard, and 20 per cent; if colored or printed, 35 per cent, Manufactures of wool, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per pound, and 3 per cent. Bunting, 40 per cent. Oilcloths from 30 to 40 per cent. Raw cotton 2 cents. Manufactures of cotton, except jean drillings, ginghams, &c., not bleached, 5 cents per square yard; bleached, 5¼ cents; colored or printed, 5½ cents, and 10 per cent; finer or lighter goods, unbleached, 5 cents; bleached, colored, or printed 5½ cents, and 15 per cent. Cotton jeans drillings, ginghams, &c., unbleached, 6 cents per square yard; bleached, 6¼ cents; colored or printed, 10 per cent additional. All cotton goods valued over 25 cents per yard, 85 per cent.

Spool cotton, 6 cents per dozen spools; cotton shirts and drawers, cotton velvet braids, lace, and other manufactures not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. Linens and lawns, not otherwise provided for, from 35 to 40 per cent.; linen yarns, 25 to 30 per cent.; linen thread 48 per cent.; cordage, 2¾ cents per pound; manilla cordage, 2¼ cents; all other untarred cordage, 3½ cents; hemp yarn, 5 cents; seives, 6¼ cents; cotton bagging, from 3 to 4 cents per pound; sail duck or canvass, 35 per cent.; Russia sheetings, 35 per cent; all manufactures of hemp, not otherwise provided for, and grass cloth, 30 per cent. Jute yarns 20 per cent.; other manufactures of jute or grass, 25 per cent.

Silks in the gum, and floss silks, 25 per cent; sewing silk 40 per cent; silks and silk velvet 50 per ct; silk ribbons, lace and all other silks not otherwise provided for, 50 per cent.

Earthern stone ware, 25 per cent; plain china and porcelain ware, 40 per cent; if enameled, 50 per cent. Manufactures of slate, 40 per cent. Unwrought clay, $5 per ton. Fullers earth, $3 per ton. Chalk, 30 to 25 per cent. Plain glass ware, 35 per cent; other glass ware, 45 per cent. Window glass, from 1½ to 3 cents per pound; flint plate g'ass, from 75c. to $2 per 100 square feet. Bohemian glass watch crystals and spectacles, and glass manufactures not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent.

Acetic acid, 25 to 80 cents per pound; acetates, including magnesia or soda, 40 to 50 cents; almonds, 5 cents; shell, 10 cents; antimony, 10 per cent.; arrow root, 50 per cent.; crude limestone, $6 per ton; brimestone rolls, $10; chicory, 4 to 5 cents per pound; chloroform, 80 cents per pound; ether, 75 cents; cologne water, $2 50 per gallon and 50 per cent.; honey, 20 cents per gallon; white lead, 3 cents per pound; sugar of lead, 10 cents; lemons and oranges, 25 per cent.; liquorice root, 2 cents per pound; olive oil, $1 per gallon; cloves, $1 50 per pound; cogniac ether, $4 per pound.

Crude petroleum, 10 cents per gallon; refined coal oils and spirits of turpentine, 30 cents; flour of sulphur, $20 per ton and 15 per cent.; tartaric acid, $1 50 per pound, vinegar, 10 cents per gallon; oxide of zinc, 2½ cents per pound.

Anchovies, sardines, ginger, ivory or bone dice, chessmen, &c., jellies, kid and other leather gloves, fifty per cent. Books, periodicals, engravings, &c., twenty-five per cent. Cork, twenty-five per cent.; manufactured corks, fifty per cent. Hatters' furs, fifteen per cent. Fire crackers, one dollar a box. Gutta percha, manufactured, thirty-five per cent. Gunpowder, from six to ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. White Italian marble, in block, one dollar and a quarter per cubic foot; all other marbles in block seventy-five cents per cubic foot and twenty per cent. Mineral waters, three cents per quart and twenty-five per cent. Palm leaf fans, two cents each. Clay pipes, twenty-five per cent. Meerschaum and porcelain pipes, one dollar and a half per gross and fifty per cent. Fancy soaps, ten cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. Soaps not otherwise provided for, one cent per pound and thirty per cent. Potatoes and corn starch, one cent per pound and twenty per cent. Starch of other material, three cents per pound and twenty per cent.

Ten per cent. additional is imposed upon all articles subject to duty imported in foreign vessels, except where prohibited by treaty. All goods in public stores on the day this act takes effect, are subject to no other duty than if entered afterwards. The above schedule comprises all articles in the bill except a few unimportant ones.

INTERNAL TAX LAW.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

At the session last evening the Senate adopted the Finance Committee's amendments to the tax bill re ative to iron and tobacco, though that laying a tax of three dollars per thousand on cheroot cigars, when not valued at over seven dollars, met some opposition, and may be modified hereafter. Sales of produce and merchandize are taxed 1/4 of one per cent and brokers sales of bonds, stocks, &c., over one-twentieth of one per cent., instead of one-fifth as by the House bill. The proposition from the committee allowing companies and corporations to add their duties to bills and rates, was opposed by several Senators, but adopted by 20 to 13. The Finance Committee amendments to the income sections of the tax bill gave rise to an hour's debate in the Senate to-day. The Committee was sustained by 22 to 9.

The clause taxing incomes of over $25,000 ten per cent. on such excess and providing that there shall be but one deduction of six hundred dollars from the aggregate incomes of family were stricken out and a clause inserted that no profits on investments made within the year shall be chargeable as income, and losses on sales of property purchased within the year shall be deducted from the income of that year The proposition of the committee that documents and papers be required to be stamped, which shall not be valid unless so stamped met with considerable opposition, but was finally adopted by 18 yeas to 13 nays, though some change will probably be made when the bill comes into Senate.

Among the amendments made to the tax bill this evening, was a new one from the Finance Committee, fixing stamp duty on indemnifying bonds, at 50 cents, without regard to the amount of the bond. Gauges, measures and weights returns must pay a duty of 10 or 25 cents according to quantity; the Committee amendment striking out the clause fixing a stamp duty of two cents on each money receipt was agreed to, and on Sherman's motion, the new clause was inserted laying ten cent stamp duty on warehouse receipts for whisky not exceeding fifty barrels. By consent of the Committee, the clause for stamp duty on photographs, ambrotypes and daguerrootypes was stricken out, and the Committee will hereafter report an amendment for *ad valorem* duties on these articles. The duty on playing cards is fixed at two, four, ten and fifteen cents per pack, according to value, instead of five, ten, fifteen and thirty cents, as in the House bill. The Committee amendment exempting from repeal the act suspending the twenty million direct tax law till next year was agreed to without much debate.

The five per cent. ad valorem tax on ice was stricken out, but the Committee will report an amendment covering the subject in another form.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, has disposed of all the amendments of the Finance Committee except those relating to the tax on banks, and on stock of liquors on hand. It is understood the latter question will be taken up first to-morrow.

Secretary Chase and the Press

GEN. FESSENDEN, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The statement telegraphed to the New York *Tribune*, that Secretary Chase, at a recent Cabinet meeting, denounced the arbitrary arrest and suppression of two New York papers, is utterly untrue. Neither subject has been mentioned in Cabinet, and Mr. Chase was absent from the only Cabinet meeting held since the suspension of said papers. The orders in these cases were made by the President in conformity with an act relating to the writ of habeas corpus, passed at the last session of Congress.

Gov. Seymour's action in the premises was probably taken in ignorance of the 4th and 5th section of that act.

Senator Fessenden received a telegram from New Orleans to-day, over the military line, dated May 26th, informing him that he might expect his son, Gen. Fessenden, who was wounded on Red river, in New York on Sunday.

The new conference committee, on the Army Appropriation bill, consists of Messrs. Howe, Morrill and Buckalew, of the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, Pendleton and Thos. G. Davis, of the House.

Battle of Taylor's Ridge.

Desperate Fighting.

Courageousness of Our Troops

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special account of the attack on the works defending the Taylor Bridge, crossing the North Anna, says that no troops could live under and face the fire of the rebel guns. A direct assault from the point was therefore out of the question. Our troops were marched up in two columns, a brigade on each side of a wide interval, through which rebel shot and shell played, tearing up the earth fearfully. When our troops got within distance, like tigers, they leaped upon their prey, and with unloaded guns brought the bayonet to bear upon the entrenched enemy, killing and capturing all who did not escape. The movement was watched by Gens. Hancock and Birney, who were exposed to a heavy shell fire, and the former expressed his admiration in the most enthusiastic terms.

New York War Democracy

IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN.

Endorsement of Stanton.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 27.—The State Committee of the War Democracy of New York, which have been in session here for a day or two past, have adjourned, after appointing committees on address and plan of organization. The next meeting of the committee will soon be held in the city of New York, at which time the sub-committees will make their report. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the members were united in a determination to support the Union candidates to be nominated at Baltimore, at the same time expressing a preference for Abraham Lincoln, while fully recognizing the patriotism of Secretary Stanton, Generals Dix and Butler, Daniel Dickenson, Lyman Tremain, James T. Brady, John Connesy, and other War Democrats. The meeting of the State Committee was also attended by the leading War Democrats from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and nearly all of the New England States.

FROM TEXAS.

Lamentable State of the Country.

The *Times'* New Orleans correspondent says Gen. J. A. Hamilton has arrived there and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs in Texas. The withdrawal of a large force of our troops from Texas will place the Unionists in a powerless position. They are already in a frightful condition. Whole families, who a day or two since were enjoying all the comforts of life, now are reduced to beggary. Loyal men are run off by rebel conscription, and their families left helpless and without protection.

The Guerrilla Mosby at Work.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mosby's guerrillas have been devoting the last ten days to the entire and complete destruction of all railroad blockhouses and bridges, from Union Mills down to the Rapidan. The withdrawal of our outpost troops upon the railroad for important duty afforded them a clear coast for their operations, in which they were aided by farmers all along the road, whom we have protected and supported all winter.

ON TO RICHMOND

Grant Only One Day from the City

Railroad Torn Up

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Great Enthusiasm in the Army.

SOUTH SIDE NORTH ANNA, }
Near Jericho Bridge, May 23—2 P. M. }

The rebels are in our front and prisoners have been taken during the last 24 hours from three rebel Generals, Ewell, Hill and Longstreet. Over 400 prisoners were taken from a brigade from the rebels by the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Crawford, who made a charge on our extreme right, after Warren had crossed the North Anna on the road leading to the Beaver dam. Our troops have torn up and completely destroyed nearly six miles of track on the Virginia Central road, west of Sexton's Junction. We are now but one day's forced march from Richmond, in a fine open country. There is plenty of good pasture for our horses but nothing for the men, except what has been brought along. The enthusiasm of our army knows no bounds. The condition of the rebels, judging from their wounded prisoners falling into hands, is very bad. The weather is intensely hot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says: According to an extra of the Washington *Republican*, dated at 6 o'clock, Lee was in line of battle this morning on the south bank of the North Anna, and that a battle was probable to-day.

STANTON'S BULLETIN.

GEN. BANKS' MOVEMENTS.

LATEST FROM. GEN. BUTLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 27 10 p. m. }

Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Banks, dated May 21st, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Colonel Bailey, in constructing a dam across the falls of the Red River for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public.

The army in going from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had four engagements with the enemy, one at Maugena and one at Yellow Bayou, in both of which the rebels were beaten. Gen. Banks states that no prisoners, guns, wagons or other material of the army have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned to him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads in the morning of April 8th, and with the exception of losses sustained there, the material of the army is complete.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of any conflicts since the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee, at Wilson's wharf, by the Brigade of Gen. Wild. No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Grant or Sherman.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

General Hunter's Column.

Forward Movement Commenced.

THE ARMY MARCHES LIGHT.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that Gen Hunter's army is no longer at Cedar Creek. Everything calculated to impede its progress was sent to the rear, and only one wagon to a regiment was allowed. Gen. Hunter had issued a general order stating that the army was to live upon the country through which it passed, and, if necessary, horses and mules were to be butchered for meat.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

PUSHING ON.

Rebels are Dispisited

CHATTANOOGA, May 24.

General Sherman's headquarters were at Kingston last night, seventy-nine miles from Chattanooga, and only sixty-seven miles from Atlanta. Our advance was then some ten miles south of Kingston.

There has been no serious fighting since the affair at Resaca, but continual and severe skirmishing.

Many prisoners are being taken, and many deserters are coming within our lines, who represent Johnston's army as far disspirited as to render a respectable stand short of Atlanta an impossibility.

Johnston is reported to have from fifty to seventy thousand men, exclusive of ten thousand Georgia State Militia, said to be at Atlanta, engaged upon the fortifications.

Much of the army Johnston has with him is composed of this same militia, and it behaves quite poorly.

Gen. Schofield's corps has suffered very much, and numbers of his wounded are now in this city.

Col. Burke, of the celebrated Berdan's sharpshooters, was wounded and lost a leg.

Rome is occupied by Gen. Sherman's right.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Reported Defeat of the French in Mexico.

By an arrival at Cairo, we learn that a naval officer who left Pensacola on the 18th said an apparently well founded report had just reached there of another mutiny in the garrison of Fort Morgan, Mobile.

The officers of the Atlantic report that Gen. Banks had arrived in New Orleans on the 21st. The army was embarking at Morganzia, and Gen. Smith's division was on the way up the river.

Governor Johnson of Tennessee has ordered a new election in Memphis for county officers, the former election having been contested.

General Sickles is expected to arrive here tomorrow on the gunboat from Nashville.

Two men, Weiler and Lenz, and one named Kingston, the supposed murderers of Jackard and Spence, the United States Deputy Provost Marshals, were arrested and brought here today by officer Charles of the Provost Guard. The deed was committed on the 10th of last December, in Williamson county. The murderers are deserters from the 108th Illinois regiment. All were taken at Richfield.

The N. O. *True Delta*, of 21st, has the following from Mexico: "The steamer St. Marys arrived last night, bringing one hundred and fifty refugees, and we have had a beautiful rain that taken place between the French and Mexicans, 7,000 strong under General Maegarette, on San Luis, in which the French were thoroughly defeated. This intelligence, though of vast importance, is doubted by many intelligent Mexicans in our city, for several reasons. The Mexican Consul, we are told, had no intelligence from the frontier, and he ought to receive the earliest intelligence. These movements were known from various advices. Although General Maegarette marshaled his troops with the intention of giving the enemy battle, just the distance to be accomplished was three hundred miles over a burning country in which there is no water, was a great check in my opinion of those familiar with the country for human energy.

NEW ORLEANS.—The cotton market is inactive, with no sales of importance reported; middling 81@82, middling 85@86. There is nothing doing in sugar or molasses, with a fair supply offering, but no disposition shown to operate.

MEMPHIS.—The offerings are small, and with the absence of stock limits transactions, and all offering is readily taken. Receipts since last report, 100 bales.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

NEW YORK, May 27.

On the night of the 25th of May the Tioga Co. Bank of Penns, was robbed of $29,725 83 in United States bonds, greenbacks and retired currency of the bank. Payment of the bonds is stopped. Five thousand dollars of the amount was in 5-20 bonds and over three thousand in gold.

A reward of three thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the property, and two thousand dollars for the detection of the burglars.

Nebraska at Baltimore.

OMAHA CITY, May 27.

The Union Territorial Convention of Nebraska yesterday appointed six delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions endorsing the Administration and instructing the delegates to vote for President Lincoln's renomination were unanimously adopted.

London Coffee Market.

LONDON, May 12.—Coffee, by auction to-day 1329 pkgs Ceylon mostly sold at 74@80s 6d for fine ord to low mid. Indigo, third day, of 2101 chests withdrawn, 550 bought in, 51 sold without alteration but with less animation. Cochineal, at the sales yesterday, nearly half were second hand lots and partly bought in, the rest passed off with fair animation. Honduras silver alpareely previous rates. Tenerife 1@2d lower, Mex silver ld and black 2d lower, Mex silver sold at 5 9@5 4d, black 5 5@5 7.

FROM CANADA.

DEATH OF CONSUL GIDDINGS.

MONTREAL May 27.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, the American Consul General, dropped dead at one o'clock this evening.

A New Tariff Bill Reported.

Duties on Iron, Tobacco, and Brandy Equal to Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported the new Tariff Bill. The duties are increased on iron, tobacco, brandy, and other spirits about equal to the internal duties. Coffee remains the same as before. There is an increase of twenty-five cents per pound on raw silk. The duties are also increased on wool and cotton.

Producer and Consumer.

In order that both producers and consumers may reap the benefits of good advice, we would advise all farmers who keep cows, to sow corn for feed during the latter part of summer. Cows will yield in proportion as they are fed, and a slight expense in seed and labor would produce an increase of several pounds per week of butter from each cow. Corn has usually been sown broadcast, but, says the *American Agriculturist* it is much better to sow it in drills. The land should be in high condition, and a liberal dressing of good stable or other ammoniacal manure is advantageous. Turn light furrows with a one horse plow, three feet apart; scatter the seed so that one kernels will fall in a foot. This is done very easily and rapidly. Cover with a sharp toothed harrow or a harrow turned bottom side up. It is no disadvantage if the seed be scattered considerably, after the corn comes up cultivate at least twice.

The Private Soldier.

Somebody says, and we endorse the sentiment, that if there is a being in the world who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army to fight for his country, offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the constitution. And yet how often is it that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to. It is the private who carries the gun; it is the private who marches on foot through mud, frost and snow; it is the private who creeps bridges across streams, and rears lofty fortifica ions; and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle-pits and against the squared columns of the enemy, and it how seldom is it that he receives the honors and rewards of his noble conduct.

Catholic Intelligence.

From the Pittsburgh *Catholic* of this week we learn that the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese sung Pontifical High Mass at St. Mary's Church, Allegheny, last Sunday, the Feast of the Blessed Trinity. At the Mass he gave the First Communion to one hundred and twenty-eight children. On the same day the Rt. Rev. Bishop sung Vespers at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. He also preached, after which he confirmed fifty-three persons, three of whom were converts. In the evening of the same day, the Bishop delivered a lecture in the Church of the Holy Family, Lafayette, to the Sodality of the Parochial School attached to the church. The beautiful edifice was crowded on the occasion.

Presentation.—Capt. in Arthur Stuart, of Knap's Independent Battalion of Artillery, was yesterday presented with a handsome sword and sash by Adjutant James S. Reed and Lieut. Forgrave, late of the Independent Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves. Capt. Stuart served three faithful years in the ranks of the "Ninth," and this recognition of his worth by old companions in arms, speaks volumes in praise of him as a man and soldier.

Personal.—Captain F. Brent Swearingen, formerly Assistant Adjutant General, has been pleased to learn, is acting as A. A. General on the staff of Major General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah. The Captain is an officer well qualified to fill the position which he occupies.

Butler's Contribution.—Some five townships of Butler county have contributed the sum of $367 towards the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair Fund. If all the other townships do as well, Butler will take the premium for well doing.

CITY NOTICES.

Water Street Property for Sale.—See advertiseme t of Water street property for sale in another column. Here is a rare chance for a bargain.

All the latest styles of hats and caps at Fleming's popular and fashionable hat and cap store, No. 139 Wood street.

Ladies' hats trimmed and untrimmed, or trimmed to order at the shortest notice. The largest and best assortment to be found in the city.

Also, a complete assortment of men's silk and felt hats—together with a full stock of straw goods.

Excelsior Varnish Works and Paint House.—This well known establishment, No. 69 Wood street, is now open for wholesale and retail business and orders from city trade or country merchants will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Cook's long experience is well known and his varnishes are also giving great satisfaction. We bespeak for him a liberal share of patronage.

RESTORED TO SIGHT.—Abraham Smith, eight years of age, from Clarion county, stopping at No. 6 Congress street, having cataract on both eyes, causing total blindness. A few days ago Dr. Spencer removed the cataracts to the great delight of the little patient, as he now sees the smallest objects.

Harper and all the Eastern Weeklies, for this and next week, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Subscribe for a New York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati Daily, if you want late news. Pittock is Agent, opposite the Postoffice.

Maps of Virginia, Georgia and the Southern States, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

All the Magazines for June, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

See Bon Ton, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 78 Fifth street.

MARRIED:

DAVIS—MOORE—On Thursday evening, May 26th, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Swift, H. RICHARD DAVIS and MARY, daughter of Alex. Moore, Esq., all of Allegheny. No cards.

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Last night of the brilliant three weeks' engagement of the popular actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON,

who will appear in five characters.

THIS EVENING will be presented the Parisian drama entitled

SATAN IN PARIS.

Ettie Henderson in five characters.
Ettie Anderson in five characters.
Ettie Henderson in five characters.
Ettie Henderson in five characters.

Dance.....Miss Jennie,

To conclude with the favorite Irish drama of

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

With a complete cast.

In active preparation, Cudjo's Cave.

SANITARY FAIR LECTURES.

The Third and Fourth Regular Lectures for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, will be delivered by

GRACE GREENWOOD,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

May 30th and 31st.

First Lecture—LIGHTS IN THE WAR CLOUD.

Second Lecture—WASHINGTON, LONDON AND ROME.

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the usual places in the city, and in Allegheny at B. P. Schwartz's, Mrs. E. C. Cochrane's and Geo. A. Kelly & Co's.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

W. H. KINCAID,
SAMUEL ARMSTRONG,
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
Com. on Lectures.

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UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—GRANT ST., near Sixth street.—There will be preaching in this church EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. S. WASHINGTON, at 10 o'clock a. m., and

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 28, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvis[illegible]ance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvis[illegible]ance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvis[illegible]ance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.

New York on the Presidency.

There was not a negative vote in the New York Convention on the resolution in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's renomination, and the delegation will vote as a unit at Baltimore. In 1860, Mr. FREMONT received an unprecedented majority over Mr. BUCHANAN, and if there was a State in the Union where he might reasonably expect to receive support now, it was New York. Looking over the names of the delegates composing the Convention that met in Syracuse this week, we perceive that it was composed of representative men generally, who undoubtedly reflected the popular will; and the declaration in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, so unanimously made, settles all doubts, if any existed, as to the choice of the Empire State.

We have heard, within the last three months, a good deal about the silent but deep feeling of opposition to Mr. LINCOLN, which would manifest itself when the delegates came to be chosen. We have waited for evidence on this point, and we have seen it, in the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, the three great States, to say nothing of the equally unanimous expression of preference by other States. Now, if any such feeling as that so mysteriously referred to by Mr. FREMONT's friends existed, it would seem that it ought to have manifested itself somewhere. But we see nothing of the kind, and it is fair to infer that it was purely an assumption on the part of that aspirant's few friends to supply the place of actual supporters.

BUTLER.—One of the contingencies of the campaign is the possibility that LEE may loan BEAUREGARD enough men to use up BUTLER, now on the defensive within his intrenchments. This is not wholly improbable. By driving BUTLER back, BEAUREGARD may no doubt be able to spare a part of his command to go to his transporter, or take up a position on the north side of the James—which he may do—he would be able to proceed with all but a small part of his command to the defense of Richmond.

Speaking of BUTLER's retreat to his defenses, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"We do not know how much reason there is for dissatisfaction, as the information now at hand respecting the operations on the north side of James River is quite incomplete; but we must remark that General Smith's reputation, to say the least, had seemed to us a sufficient guaranty against any such failure of management as is now said to have occurred."

It is unjust to hold General SMITH responsible. No doubt it was originally intended General SMITH's superior capacity and experience should give shape to the campaign; but this, we know, has not been realized—nor do we rely for this on the asurance, rather ostentatiously sent forward from headquarters, that "General BUTLER commanded in person." It was the next day that, rejecting the urgent advice of SMITH and GILMORE, BUTLER experienced the onset before which he gave way, and lost all he had gained. We have no doubt that General BUTLER has learned a good deal in his first campaign, and, though the lesson has been dear, it may prove to be worth all it cost.

THE UNITARIANS AND THE GREAT STRUGGLE—In common with nearly every other denomination in the country,—the exception being marked and extraordinary,—the Unitarians are rendering hearty support to the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion and slavery. At a festival of that denomination in Boston, a few days since, at which Mayor LINCOLN presided, that gentleman said that "in the crisis through which we are passing, the denomination whose leading principles are the paternal character of God, and the brotherhood of man, can hold no equivocal position. Without any disparagement of the great denominations of the North, we have a right to point with honest pride to the record of our own communion in this important stage of our country's history; to speak of the writers and preachers of our own faith who have stimulated and sustained the patriotism of the people by their eloquent thoughts, and to call to affectionate remembrance the many gallant spirits from every parish, from the pulpit as well as the pews—in many cases the shepherd as well as the flock—who have joined the hosts who have rushed to their country's defence in its hour of peril—many of whom have laid down their lives as a precious sacrifice in its behalf."

OUR ability to produce money is gauged, to 1859, by these facts: In a product of $210,431,355 of gold, we produced $93,434,355, or very nearly one half. This, too, was North American and not continental; the crop from South America being so small as to hardly enter the estimate. It was also a product of the United States, as neither Mexico nor Canada contributed what is deserving of mention as a respectable fraction. In a total silver product of $53,000,000, America yielded $40,000,000, or very nearly four-fifths. Of this the larger share came from South America and Mexico, the yield of the Union at that time being very trifling. It has attained somewhat more prominence since. The grand aggregate, $264,434,355, ascertains our share to be $133,434,355, or more than half.

But these facts are not large enough to measure the present. In 1859 Nevada was unknown, Arizona unworked, Idaho unmapped, Colorado unexplored, Montana a wild and Utah wilderness. They are now organized territories, and about emerging from the chrysalis condition as sovereign States The change is worked solely by their wealth. So wondrous is it that even California contributes to their population, while the world continues to flow to California.

AT the Annual Festival of the American Unitarian Society, held in Boston Tuesday evening last, the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of New York, remarked that we were living in a time when every clergyman must be a politician, and every politician a Christian preacher. If there had been a feeling that political preachers were guilty of high treason to their Christian profession, it had all been washed out and forgotten by the blood of our brothers who had gone down to the fields of martyrdom. He hoped to see the time when clergymen should be held to a standard of life and character never yet approached, when more outspoken loyalty and bravery should be demanded of them.

GEN. GRANT'S BASE.—It is probable that Gen. GRANT's base will be speedily transferred to Fort Royal, on the Rappahannock, from which place to Guinney's Station the distance is between ten and fifteen miles, which may be easily protected and made available. No General ever had a shorter line to keep open, or one more easily defended. We conclude we shall soon hear that the Fredericksburg route has been totally abandoned.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E CHURCH, at its session on Wednesday, granted, the Philadelphia Conference authority to divide itself into two or three Annual Conferences, if it is deemed necessary. Rev. Dr. DURBIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the appointment of a Missionary Bishop to reside in Liberia. The afternoon was spent in thanksgiving and prayer.

JEFF. DAVIS' LETTER—"MY NEGROES AND MY COTTON."—The following is an extract of a letter written by Jeff. Davis to his brother Joe at Hurricane, Warren county, Mississippi, dated February 24, 1862. It was found among other papers when our troops took possession of his estate:

"I am the object of such special malignity that the neighborhood would suffer because of my residence there if I should go there. far down the river. Your property would be the first to my own an attraction to the plunderers. I therefore see no way to get it might be well to send away, as far as possible, all which is mine, to send away, even up the Big Black, your cotton and valuables and be ready to move your negroes and part of the stock should a descent be made. Oh! how I wish to be with you, and fervently do I pray that you in time may find a place of absolute safety, with family and children, I am ready to sacrifice for country.

[illegible]INCY, grand-daughter of the venerable Quincy, has furnished to the Mississippi Sanitary Fair a scrap of the handkerchief her grand-father, and written in the [illegible] tried men's souls," long ago suitable now more suitable now He says:

"[illegible]en we give an unexpected length [illegible]t trying period which is to delineate forever our true character. if [illegible] shall surely be deluded; if [illegible]all escape the snare. If we

The Status of the Churches on the Slavery Question.

Men hemmed in by arbitrary forms and other contrivances of their own, and wedded to usages and settled beliefs, are little in the habit of thinking outside of the circle in which they have long revolved, and are apt to be slow to comprehend the progress the world is making in enlightenment and reform. Perhaps the most stubborn obstacles it has to encounter are denominational. The tide of revolution that is sweeping away so many barriers to new and advanced ideas, to personal investigation, private judgment, individual freedom of thought and action, may for a time find itself impeded by prejudice in the form of old creeds and substitutes for ideas. But these, like the structure that dams the rising current, must yield, be swept away and scattered, never more to be heard of, save as, here and there, fragments float into eddies, or lodge as drift-wood on the margin of the stream that rolls majestically on.

Perhaps the most noticeable example of the progress of enlightenment in the moral world, and at the same time of the tenacity we speak of in resisting the advance of truth and the more perfect idea of man's freedom, may be found in the action of different denominations relative to the slavery question.

To illustrate this idea we cannot do better, in this connection, than to quote the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*, embodying the action of the different denominations relative to a question which received such extraordinary treatment at the hands of the Episcopal Convention, at the Convention just held in this city:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which represents the largest Protestant denomination of this country, passed, on Tuesday, a resolution which will mark a turning point in the history of the relation of the American churches to slavery. After a brief, and, as it seems, on the whole, dispassionate discussion, it was resolved by 204 yeas to 8 nays, so to change the "General Rule" as to forbid slaveholding altogether. The minority consisted of two delegates from the West Virginia Conference two from Kentucky, two from the Baltimore, and one from the East Baltimore Conference. All the delegates of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference, as well as the entire delegation of the Philadelphia Conference, which comprises part of Maryland and Delaware, voted with the majority. So also did the majority of the delegation from the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences. The delegates of those Conferences which are wholly within the free States showed a very remarkable unanimity in favor of the report, not casting a single vote against it. Most of the speakers of the minority are anti-slavery men, and announced themselves as such, and they only declared themselves against the measure on the ground of expediency.

In order to become an obligatory law, the resolution just passed must be presented to each Annual Conference, of which there are forty-seven in the United States; and so soon as three-fourths of all the members of all the Annual Conferences who may be present and shall vote thereon shall have concurred, the proposed change will be taken effect. As the vote of the General Conference indicates, this concurrence of the Annual Conferences is not the least doubtful part of the proceeding. Of the three, the West Virginia, the Kentucky, and the Baltimore Conferences, and a few votes may be cast against it in two other Border Conferences, the Philadelphia and Philadelphia, but all the others will pass it with entire or nearly entire unanimity. A year from to-day the vote of the Annual Conferences will have been ascertained, and then the Methodist Episcopal Church will take her place at the head of the Anti-Slavery churches of the United States.

The effect of this change upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the country cannot fail to be marked. Hitherto only a number of the smaller denominations of the country had taken this position. Thus among the Congregationalists of the West, a denomination of about 21,000, the Free Methodists and the Independent Methodists, two small organizations of recent origin had excluded slaveholding from their communion, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, with about 900,000 members, only prohibited the buying and selling of slaves, and the Methodist Protestant Church, with 200,000 (about) had no general law on the subject of slaveholding. Among the Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians (57,000 members) the Reformed Presbyterians (5,000 members), and the Cumberland Presbyterian Synod (4,000 members), did not allow slaveholding, while no such prohibition was enforced among the Old School Presbyterians (300,000 members), the New School Presbyterians (135,000 members), or the Cumberland Presbyterians (about 103,000 members.) Among the other denominations, the Free Christians, the Christians, who have about 100,000 communicants, and the Friends, adhered to a slavery-forbidding policy, while the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, the German and Dutch Reformed, and the Unitarians refrained from legislation on the subject.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church consists only of lay delegates. But lately, in this question, are by no means behind the clergy. At a General Conference of Laymen from all parts of the country, which met this week, and the previous week in Philadelphia to memorialize the General Conference for the introduction of lay delegations into the church assemblies, resolutions were introduced in favor of the abolition of slavery in Church and State, and they passed without a dissenting voice, although many members of the Convention were known to have had heretofore very conservative views on the subject of slavery.

Now that the most numerous of the American churches has placed itself at the head of the Anti-Slavery Church of the country, we may expect that others will speedily follow.

General Intelligence.

Hon. J. M. Ashley has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) District, by the Union Convention.

The draft in the 14th Congressional District in this State will commence Monday next.

An accident occurred on Monday last at McClure's Landing, on the Marrietta and Cincinnati railroad, about three miles from Parkersburg, which resulted in the death of three men and the wounding of several others. A large train bearing the 148th regiment of Ohio National Guards, was moving along at a pretty rapid rate, and when near McClure's Landing the track gave way, owing to a defective rail. The tender jumped the track taking with it a passenger car which turned upside down. A soldier and two students who were in the car were almost instantly killed. Two men had their legs broken and several were badly injured.

The Wheeling and Pennsylvania Pike Company has perfected its organization under the charter granted by the Legislature at its last session. There will be a meeting of the Company at Lowry's Mills on Saturday, the 14th of June next. Sherrard Clemens has taken $5,900 stock in the company.

The Baltimore Sanitary Fair netted $80,000; New York, thus far, $1,200,000. Philadelphia proposes to take the lead. What is Pittsburgh's mark?

By an act which has passed the House of Representatives, and will probably pass the Senate, persons manufacturing or circulating gold, or any other "tokens" bearing a resemblance to the coins of the United States, will subject themselves to a fine of three thousand dollars and five years imprisonment. This is aimed at the gold speculators of this region and at the manufacturers of cent tokens.

A Rochester paper says the prospects for fruit in central New York are flattering, and a full crop of peaches is expected.

On Friday morning last, as David Paul Brown, Esq., rose to address the jury on behalf of the defendant, in the case of the Commonwealth vs Kerscher, charged with murder, he perceived that two of the jurymen had their legs stretched out somewhat higher than their bodies, with their dirty boots resting upon the railing that separated the jury box from the Bar. Mr. Brown, before commencing his speech, addressing these two jurymen, said: "Take down your feet, sirs. I came here to speak to men's heads, or their hearts, and not to their feet; and will submit to such an indignity in a court of justice, when the life of an individual is at stake, for decency is a part of the law." The feet of course dropped at once, and an apology was made. This was a merited rebuke from the counsel, and a bold one, too, as it was directed at two of the very body who were to decide the prisoner's fate.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—At the session of this society, on Wednesday, which is convened in Philadelphia, the Rev. H. Brooks, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the growth of the Baptist denomination in this country. The free States only were referred to. It was stated that at the commencement of the half century there were 89,012 members of the Baptist Church, and at the close of the period the members numbered 389,682. The growth of membership, including the whole country, has been in the ratio of 100 to 549. The growth of the Baptists has exceeded that of the population of the United States. The growth of the Congregationalists in fifty years has been in the ratio of 100 to 271; that of the Presbyterians, old and new schools, 100 to 263; and that of the Methodist Episcopal, 100 to 706.

An address on the Development of the Benevolent Schools, $1,013,386; Publication of Books and Tract distribution, $400,000; Bible Translation and Diffusion, $1,618,550; Sunday School Expenditures, $6,120,000. Total, $1,577,929.

The educational institutions of the denomination were the subject of the next paper, which was read by Rev. Dr. Ripley of Mass. It showed a large number of schools under the care of the Church, with the number of teachers and scholars was given. It appears that during the past fifty years twenty colleges, seminaries and academies have been founded. The number of teachers employed was 125, and instruction has been given to 2500 students. The total value of the property of these institutions is $1,740,000.

A history of the literature of the denomination was then given by Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Illinois, and at the afternoon session, a paper on "The Baptist Mission to Germany, Past and Prospective Aspects," was read by the corresponding secretary. In the evening the Memorial Discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Williams, of New York.

COUNTERFEIT fifty cent notes, of the new issue, have been circulated within a few days in Philadelphia. The engraving seems to be well executed, but the face of the notes is of a pale color. This may be soon remedied by those engaged in their manufacture, the practice being to have the first of the notes circulated

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Slavery Question—Speech of Judge Matthews.

In the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Newark, on Wednesday afternoon, there was special prayer for the country, arrangements having been made by telegraph for a similar meeting on the part of the New School Assembly at Dayton, Ohio.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—SPEECH OF JUDGE MATTHEWS.

At the evening session the report of the Committee of Bills and Overtures on the Slavery Question was the special order. Judge Matthews, chairman of the committee, made a long and able speech in favor of the report. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Mr. Moderator, times have changed. Time was when to argue the question of slavery or to attack it was impolitic and inexpedient, when to assail an institution handed down through generations of fathers and sons, and deeply fixed in the habits, customs, prejudices and laws of the states, was radical revolting, tending to anarchy, and to overthrow existing institutions, was to introduce universal changes and to interfere with the providence of God, to disturb the peace of the church and the unity of the state. Then those who agitated this question were bad citizens, schismatics and disorganizers.

"This is no longer so. They are now the true conservators of peace and good order, and the enemies of agitation; they stand up in behalf of the law and the government, who are earnestly engaged in removing our only obstacle to peace, order and union.

"But now can this assembly, a Court of Christ, take cognizance of the question? It is a question of politics and political religion must be kept apart. What politics is this that has no business with religion? Why, evidently politics *not of the right sort*. The ground of the objection here may be made by good, honest, conscientious men. But there is nothing whatever in it. If any object to these resolutions now, the objection holds just equally against the deliverances of all its previous sessions—just as strongly to those of 1818 and 1845. Is a question of *law* always a question of politics? Then, if the Church may not touch such a question, it ties the hands of the Church forever on the question of emancipation, for that question is one of law. The very question is, shall the laws of the land be so changed as to prohibit the existence of negro slavery? That is a question of legislation, of politics, and upon this there always must be different parties, as long as liberty and justice are opposed to the depraved human heart. So as to other things. Whenever immorality becomes so imbedded in the habits of society as to require the interposition of laws, it gets out of the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts of the Lord Jesus Christ, and negro slavery becomes thus sanctioned and sanctified. Slavery, though a prominent one, is but one sample of this principle."

He continued:

"As to this report, it would be no fair construction upon it to say it is a question of law or politics as such. The General Assembly simply proposes to remove, if it means purely moral and religious, and which affect moral and religious results. These are our only means and objects, and we leave to the tribunal of the State to decide whether *its acts* are or are not legal, valid and binding. This she decides by her highest court. There is one word only in the report which seems likely to be misinterpreted and give offense, and this is the word 'conscious' in the sentence. It was not so intended, but may give the color that this amendment is slighting the decision of the Assembly's former act. I believe this will do good, and I have no fear of the result. It has flowed from deep, earnest, prayerful convictions, and I sincerely pray that the Almighty God to make the result such as shall cheer all Christian men and promote the sacred cause of liberty, justice and good order, with which, in my judgment, it inseparably connected the speediest possible emancipation." [Applause.]

On motion, the word "conscious" was stricken from the report.

Personal.

General George S. Green has recently had a painful operation performed upon his face. It will be recollected that General Greene was wounded in the Wauhatchie fight during the night attack, some time last November. The wound was terrific. A minnie ball passed quite through his face, shattering the bones of the upper jaw and cutting the salivary glands, making speech and nutrition for a long time equally impossible. The wound, during the winter, has partially healed, the general's fine health and Christian habits combatting well in his favor. The injuries, however, to the salivary ducts have seemed for some time beyond relief, and it was thought advisable to consult Dr. Van Buren, of New York, who has performed in the presence and with the assistance of seven other physicians, the operation thro' which the General has just passed. It was be difficult for a few lines to describe this exploit of surgical skill and science. Suffice it to say that an inch or two of flesh has been cut from the cheek, pieces of bone removed, and been lodged there in the original wound, the new wound covered with a flap cut from above, and secured in its place by silver rivets. The General will be shrouded for weeks, with his head fast fixed as in a daguerrean vice, his jaws tightly closed, and without the possibility of receiving food, except beef tea and stimulants inserted through his clenched teeth.

On the morning he left Stafford House, Gen Garibaldi put £20 in the hands of a friend, and asked him to distribute it among the servants with an expression of hearty thanks for their attention. On the upper servants was committed with, who, after speaking of it to his fellows, came back into the room, and with real emotion informed the General's friend that not a servant in the establishment would take a shilling. The General's orders were obeyed, they should never forget to serve such an illustrious man, and they must entreat him to let the honor be their reward.

It seems that Meyerbeer had a great dread of being buried alive, for, in anticipation of his death, he wrote a note, which was found by his bedside, whereby he ordered that two men were to sit up with his body for two days and two nights, and have fifty thalers for their services, and that the person who found the note and made Meyerbeer's wishes known was to receive three hundred thalers—a curious device to insure the fulfilling of his wishes. Everything was done as he desired.

Prince Alfred is very popular in England; more so than the Prince of Wales. He has a mechanical turn, and indulges in a lathe, which he works for several hours a day. He plays on the violin and harmonium, smokes with grace, and among his companions is a prime favorite.

The rebel General Walker was wounded in the foot, and it has been amputated. He is now in the Bermuda General Hospital.

General J. B. Gordon was a native of North Carolina, and entered the rebel service as Major of the First Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry. He has been noted for his daring gallantry, and rose steadily to the command of his regiment. He was subsequently placed at the head of a brigade belonging to Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's division of rebel cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. During the contest between Grant's army and Lee's "bleeding Confederacy" on the Brook road to Richmond, in the recent expedition, General Gordon had his left arm fractured at the elbow, and from that wound he met with his death.

General Alexander S. Webb, who was wounded in the forehead during the late battles, is lying at the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain Benton, Commandant of the Washington Arsenal. He suffers a great deal from neuralgia, the nerves being lacerated by the wound. He was made Brigadier General on the eve of the Gettysburg battle, and, although he has participated in all the prominent battles of the Army of the Potomac, was never wounded till the present campaign.

The brilliant Cubas is at the point of death in New York.

Mr. "Jenkin s" tells a very amusing anecdote of Eugenie. According to him, the Empress is very jealous of late of the Countess of Castiglione, who has recently adopted a new mode of dressing her hair, by throwing it back loosely, and tying it behind with colored ribbons, the ends hanging down in curls. Eugenie, having made diligent search, procured a little feminine sky terrier, with half of much the same late as that of the Capital, and on the imperial affections, and, after arranging it in a precisely similar fashion to that of the fair countess, turned the animal loose in her husband's library, thereby, it is suggested, calling the lady an odious name by implication. The Emperor was indignant thereat, and a right royal row ensued in consequence.

Lake Superior Gold.

Our Lake Superior territory, proved rich in coal, lead, copper and iron, has been thought to be endowed with more valuable minerals. A little surface gold has been found while prospecting for copper, and silver has been gathered in small quantities heretofore. We now learn that a discovery of gold, which promises more in amount and profit than any of its predecessors, has been made in the Huron mountains. Mr. Philpott, of Marquette, while out hunting and prospecting the region, found a vein of gold-bearing rock, a foot thick, and in all respects similar to the best gold-bearing rock in California. The extent of the vein, based on such superficial examination as has been made, and the accompanying results, are that the region will be productive of gold to a large extent. If such is the case, then the land has enhanced value given to the territory that is now rich. The rock which is chiefly found there is marble, granite, and the sandstone. The whole country is fertile and easy of access.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—The *Scientific American* states that great efforts are being made in various parts of the Northern States to manufacture the spirits of turpentine from the pitch pine trees in the North, and that publication explains the way in which it is done, as follows:

"The method of procuring pitch from the pine trees of North Carolina is to chop a box or notch in the trunk of the tree. A long-handled axe is used, the lower lip of the box is made horizontal, with a deeper portion in the rear, and the upper surface is inclined; the box holding from one to three pints. From one to three boxes are made in a tree, according to its size. The boxes are cut during the winter, and the pitch begins to flow about the middle of March. A thin shaving of wood must be taken from the top of the box once in eight or ten days, so as to expose a fresh surface. The sap is collected by means of gutters from the boxes, and become filled, and deposited in barrels. The spirits of turpentine is obtained by distilling the pitch in stills similar to those used for distilling ardent spirits. The article may be purified by a second distillation with caustic soda or potash."

WOUNDED OFFICERS.—Up to the present time about one thousand commissioned officers, of

THE PULPIT.

God's Righteous Judgments.

A SERMON

Preached in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny,

BY REV. CHARLES A. DICKEY.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TEXT.—"Thou hast showed Thy people hard things," &c.—Ps. 60: 3.

This is one of David's psalms of rejoicing. He had been hunted and persecuted by Saul and his house, but at last through God he triumphs, and his throne is firmly established. The Syrians and Edomites were threatening him with their forces, and in the midst of partial victory he stops to give God the glory, and to plead for the strength of his arm in further conflicts. Contemplating the dark days and fearful straits through which they had passed, he recognizes them as the evidence of God's displeasure, and recounts them to magnify God's goodness in the bestowment of present favors, and to humble himself and the people, that they might "rejoice with trembling." But now he enjoyed the smiles of God and not the frowns of his displeasure. Though they had been shown "hard things," a banner was now given them which they were to display as the token of God's faithfulness to his promises, and as the standard around which they themselves should rally in their defense of truth. This *banner* of Israel was David's Government, which was now firmly established. It was the rallying point, and around it their scattered and divided hosts were gathered as soldiers about their banner; and from it, like them, they derived new hope and courage. And displaying this their banner, in God's name, they could bid defiance to their enemies. Here we have humility and hope, trembling and rejoicing, hand in hand. David, like a true Christian, recognizes God as the author of the righteous judgments from which they were still sore, but turns to him as the only help in the time of trouble. And how similar these circumstances to those by which we ourselves are surrounded; and is it not true that God has given to his Church, to those that fear him, a banner which they must display because of the truth? In comparing our present experiences with those of God's ancient people, the first thought suggested is, that *we, like them, are witnessing hard things*. This is a truth that needs no demonstration. This is a time when every heart knows its own bitterness; when every face wears its expression of sorrow and doubt; when every ear is anxiously open for tidings, and when every tongue speaks strange things. The immediate past crowds its mournful recollections upon us; the present is big with events and sorrowful with calamities; and the future, though we tremble to meet it, is not for its revelations, but because of what we come down to the enumeration of particulars, how very *hard* things seem. But a little while ago we were enjoying the blessings of peace, of a good Government, of a land that seemed stable and sure, and on every hand its authority was recognized and revered. Those who misinterpreted and give offense, and this is the word 'conscious' in the sentence. It was not so intended, but may give the color that this amendment is slighting the decision of the Assembly's former act. I believe this will do good, and I have no fear of the result. It has flowed from deep, earnest, prayerful convictions, and I sincerely pray that the Almighty God to make the result such as shall cheer all Christian men and promote the sacred cause of liberty, justice and good order, with which, in my judgment, it inseparably connected the speediest possible emancipation." [Applause.]

On motion, the word "conscious" was stricken from the report.

But there are those on the one hand who would rob the pulpit of all its dignity and make it the exponent and expositor of national policy, rather than the expositor and defender of sacred truth. This is one extreme, and it is pernicious in its influences and tendencies. Then there are others whose ideas are so "spiritual" that they will not touch questions in the sacred desk, concerning which, political parties differ, though they may be questions bearing directly upon morals and religion. This is the other extreme, and should be as carefully avoided as the first. It is treason to the nation to advocate that the Christian has no duties to perform as a citizen; but it is treason to God to consider the nation paramount to the church; to recognize "no king but Cæsar," and to allow national troubles to interfere with our relations to the Church. It is the duty of the Church to assail sin and denounce it unqualifiedly, whether found in the nation or in individuals, and to advocate the cause of truth, regardless of national administrations or individual whims. The Church loses its dignity and weakens its influence just in proportion as it winks at sin or compromises the truth. The Church is as its members are, and in order that it may accomplish its appropriate mission it is necessary that each, under God, shall do his or her part, and do it earnestly and well. But this demand of the Church upon its members does not in the least interfere with their du ies as citizens. The truest christian will make the best citizen, for he is possessed of the first principles of loyalty. As a citizen he can spread his nation's banner to the breeze, and as a christian he can inscribe upon it "holiness to the Lord." As a citizen he can enlist in his country's service, and as a christian he can prove himself a good soldier of the Cross in the camp and on the field of battle. There is a perfect harmony between the duties of the citizen and the duties of the christian, but we destroy it by running to extremes. The danger is of swallowing up faith in patriotism; of forgetting the Church in our anxiety for the State, and the result is, both Church and State suffer. The nation is the hand-maiden of the Church, and the preservation of the nation depends upon the preservation of the Church. It is but a foolish waste to decorate the edifice without strengthening the foundation; it is false economy to withhold money from the *Church* and bestow it upon the army. The legions of the present command increased activity and faithfulness in the Church. Where will light be found amidst the dense darkness that covers the land if not in the church? The people of Christ is the light of the world, and the greater the darkness the more brightly should the light shine forth. Temptations are many, business and money are general, and men's minds are distracted by excitement and increased grace is needed. The separations and calamities of the times call for increased comforts, and the religion of Christ alone can give. Dying sinners need the glad tidings of the gospel as much now as ever, and the necessities and circumstances of the times are such that there never was a more favorable time to preach the gospel. All these considerations call loudly upon those that fear God to display their banner, and let us remember to display it *because of the truth*. The minister must not ask, "What will the people receive?" but "What do they need?" Not, "What does the popular voice say?" but "What does the Scriptures say?" Many satisfy themselves with *speaking the truth*, forgetting that they must declare *the whole truth*. Therefore, although such *hard things* are upon us, and although we are drinking wine of astonishment, if the people of God display faithfully their banner the church will rise gloriously from the threatening cloud, and "Go forth fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Gen. Crook's Brilliant Achievements in Southwestern Virginia.

The Enemy Thoroughly Routed—Large Amount of Property Destroyed—Confusion and Dismay Among the Rebels—A Dashing and Eminently Successful Raid.

Special Correspondence of Wheeling Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., May 23, 1864

You have doubtless learned, ere this, of the success which has crowned the recent raid of Gen. George Crook, through the enemy's Department of Southwestern Virginia, but I propose in this letter to furnish you with fuller and more authentic details than you have been enabled to glean. I have observed in several prominent daily journals, various reports of this raid, all purporting to be from authentic sources, and all equally false. And *en passant*, I will simply remark that the various newspaper reports of movements in transit are of no authority to its proper source, before giving credence and publicity to rumors. This thing has been carried to excess by journals of prominent standing, compelling the commanding officers of the various military commands, and I regard this as a fitting opportunity to rebuke them.

The command of General Crook, consisting of three brigades of infantry, under his immediate supervision, and two brigades of cavalry under General Averill, left this place on the 20th instant, for the purpose of penetrating the mountainous region of Southwestern Virginia and tapping the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad—the great Southern railway artery—at Dublin Depot, where the headquarters of General Breckinridge, commanding that department. From Raleigh to Princeton, the enemy had attempted to blockade the road by means of fallen trees, but the efficient pioneer corps of the command speedily swept their pigmy efforts at obstruction out of our path without a moment's delay to the artillery or waggon trains.

The rebels were first encountered at Princeton, where two companies—one of infantry and one of cavalry—had been posted by the loyalizing party, who were gallantly charged by Major Becker, of General Crook's staff, at the head of about 160 Virginia cavalry, and speedily dispersed with a loss of two killed and five wounded.

The enemy were next met in force at Cloyd's mountain, (not Lloyd's, as some papers have it,) a mountain overlooking Lewisburg, where they had selected a position naturally strong and advantageous, but which they had rendered doubly so by the various lines of intrenchments which they had erected themselves. Jenkins had selected this position with great caution, as he was fully alive to the momentous issues pending on the battle; and as seemingly their highest hope and dread rested of the young General against whom he had to contend.

About 1:30 A. M., May 9th, the battle of Cloyd's Mountain fairly opened, the 1st and 2d brigades of infantry moving steadily forward to the attack, supported at a suitable distance by the 3d brigade. In the upper and basement stories of "Port Crayon," I should like to bring to your mind's eye the magnificent spectacle presented by those solid bodies of troops crossing the beautiful green fields in the enemy's breastwork. I can only compare them to a solid blue belt, glittering with innumerable spangles, winding over an enameled surface, as they quickly deploy in line of battle and advance to the attack. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Volley after volley of musketry was poured in at short range, and with deadly precision, and the wavering fortunes of the day were finally decided by a flank movement which General Crook determined on and successfully carried through. Space will not permit me to describe this fight as minutely as I should like, but I will state that in fierceness of duration and deadly effectiveness, it has not been excelled, if equalled during the pending struggle. Our loss within the space of sixty-one minutes was fully 500 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy will not fall short of 900 in killed, wounded and prisoners. When we look at the mortality and casualties, and regard the time occupied and forces engaged, (about each 4,000 on each side,) we cannot but regard the fight at Cloyd's Mountain as one unequalled in desperation since this rebellion was inaugurated.

The following day, (Tuesday, May 10,) the rebels again having made a stand at New River Bridge, after a wild footrace from their fortifications at Cloyd's Mountain, Captain McMullen, Chief of Artillery, opened his batteries upon them with deadly precision and terrible effect, and continued it throughout the greater portion of the day. He finally succeeded, by his excellent gunnery, in dismounting two of their large siege pieces, and silencing their whole park of field artillery. Too much praise can not be given Captain McMullen for the efficient manner in which his artillery duel was conducted on the 10th, and, did his particular grade permit, I am satisfied he would be recommended for further promotion. He certainly deserves it, if gallantry and efficiency are any test of merit.

From New River the command slowly took up its line of march for Meadow Bluff, (where it is at present encamped) encountering no obstacles on the return trip, save some 1500 men under Gen. Jackson, who fled before our approach, leaving a very slight struggle, having behind them in their wild terror, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, etc. We also captured from them one 12-pounder brass howitzer and two pieces of artillery, the latter a portion of his transportation wagons. Jackson also left seven pieces of artillery, in position at the narrows of New River, and nothing but the exhausted condition of the men and horses and miserable rainy weather prevented Gen. Crook from capturing the whole concern. At this point, as also at the battle of Cloyd's mountain, the General lost advantages which could have been easily secured by the cooperation of a sufficient cavalry force. Especially at Cloyd's mountain the entire rebel force could have been captured if the cavalry arm of the service had been present in sufficient force to join in the immediate pursuit when the enemy's lines and left flank were turned. I understand that one cavalry regiment was present, but failed to pursue according to orders. If this is true, the commander of that regiment should be strictly responsible, as no excuse should be accepted for a disobedience of orders under the enemy's fire.

The command was delayed three days in crossing New River, by the high tide, much swollen; but through the strenuous exertions of Gen. Crook, who was ably seconded by his efficient staff, the Rubicon was safely crossed, and the command now rests from its labors amid the green fields of Meadow Bluffs.

Dr. Kellogg, Chief Medical Director, has endeared himself to the hearts of the whole command by his untiring zeal and his ability, relevant for the unremitting attention which he paid to the wounded, and the successful manner in which he has had them transported, over a dangerous route, from the field of battle to a haven of rest. It affords me pleasure to be enabled to testify as to the ability and strict attention which Dr. Ross of this city, officer, who was ably seconded by several of his medical staff.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Gen. Crook for the masterly, successful manner in which this raid has been conducted; and if success be any test of merit or recommendation for promotion, I think he has nobly won his right to a Major-Generalship. That the authorities at Washington will agree with me, time alone will tell. Gen. Crook is a man of modest unobtrusiveness, and one, also, who is peculiarly adverse to newspaper puffing; yet his merits in this affair shine forth with a brilliancy too dazzling to be hid under a bushel, and point him out as one who will yet wear the victor's wreath of fame.

I shall write you again in a few days, as there are numerous incidents and details which I have been necessarily compelled to omit in this imperfect and hastily written letter.

Below I annex a list of the variout brigades and regiments comprising General Crook's command.

MARSEILLES AND DIMITY QUILTS at WHITE, ORR & CO.'S.

City Intelligence.

Draft in the 28th District.

On Thursday, the 2d day of June, a draft will commence for the balance of the few remaining quotas which are yet deficient. The following are the sub-districts, and the numbers to be drafted, in order to make up the net deficiency of the entire district, which at present is 443. In many sub-districts the credits exceed the gross quotas. These credits in excess were equally distributed among those deficient, and in this way several sub-districts, which had small deficiencies, were cleared of the draft, and the deficits of the others proportionately reduced.

The sub-districts in excess are credited with the amount, while those in arrears are charged with the number thus *loaned* to them. In no other way could the net quotas of the district be equitably arrived at. The usual 50 per cent., to cover exemptions, will be added to these numbers. The assignment of credits for Volunteers will be continued notwithstanding the draft.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

SUB DISTRICTS.	NO. REQUIRED.
First Ward, Allegheny city	44
Second " "	46
Third " "	113
Ohio Township	10
M'Candless "	3
Shaler "	11
Reserve "	81
	308

BUTLER COUNTY.

Jefferson and Saxonburg	3
Winfield Township	8
Clearfield "	11
Summit "	6
Donegal "	10
Parker "	2
Allegheny "	9
Venango "	14
Marion "	4
	67

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Brady's Bend Township	27
Sugar Creek "	10
Washington "	8
Freeport "	4
Valley "	19
	68
Aggregate	443

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Monroe Doctrine and the French Government.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following message and report, transmitted to the House of Representatives to-day, were, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, referred to that committee and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

"In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, on the subject of the joint resolution of the 4th of last month relative to Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864.—*To the President of the United States:* The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanations given by the Government of the United States to the Government of France, respecting the sense and bearing of the joint resolution relative to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives unanimously on the 4th day of April, 1864, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of all the correspondence on file or on record in this Department on the subject of the joint resolution. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTM'T OF STATE Washington, May, 24, '64.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—EXTRACT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864.—SIR:—I send you the copy of a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 4th instant by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of that body to a recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr. Geofrey has lost no time in asking an explanation of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what I have heretofore written with perfect candor, for the information of France, to say that this resolution truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people of the U. S. In regard to Mexico. It is, however another and a distinct question whether the U. S. would think it necessary or proper to express themselves in the form adopted by the House of Representatives at this time. This is a practical and merely executive session, and the decision of it constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but to the President of the United States. You will, of course, take notice that the declaration made by the House of Representatives is in the form of a joint resolution, which, before it can acquire the character of a legislative act, must receive, first, the concurrence of the Senate, and, secondly, the approval of the President of the United States, or, in case of his dissent, the renewed ascent of both Houses of Congress, to be expressed by a majority of two-thirds of each body.

While the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled as an exposition of its views upon a grave and important subject, he directs that you inform the Government of France that he does not at present contemplate any departure from the policy which this Government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceeding of the House of Representatives was adopted upon suggestions arising within itself, and not upon any communication with the executive Department, and that the French Government would be reasonably apprised of any change of policy upon this subject when the President might at any future time think it proper to adopt.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT NO. 454.

PARIS, April 23, 1864—SIR: I visited M. Drouyn de l'Huys yesterday, at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me on entering the room were, "Do you bring us peace or bring us war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to those resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invasion of Mexico by the French and the establishment of Maximilian upon the throne of that country. I said to him in reply that I did not think France had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions; that they embodied nothing more than had been constantly held out to the French Government from the beginning: that I had always represented to the Government here that any action upon their part interfering with the form of government in Mexico would be looked upon with dissatisfaction in our country and they could not expect us to be in haste to acknowledge a monarchical Government built upon the foundation of a republic which was our next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you had held the same language to the French minister in the United States. This allegation he did not seem to deny, but obviously received the resolutions in question as a serious step upon our part. I am told that the leading Secessionists here build largely upon these resolutions as a means of fomenting ill-feeling between this country and some others and ourselves. Mr. Mason and his secretary have gone to Brussels to confer with Mr. Dudley Mann, who is their commissioner at that place. Mr. Slidell, it is said, was to have gone to Austria, although he has not yet got off.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT No. 461.

PARIS, May 2, 1864—SIR: Immediately upon the receipt of your dispatch, No. 525, I applied to M. Drouyn de l'Huys for a special interview, which was granted for Saturday last. I then said that I knew that the French Government had felt some anxiety in respect to the resolution which had been recently passed by the House of Representatives in reference to Mexico, and, inasmuch as I had just received a copy of that resolution, together with the views of the President of the United States, I begged, if agreeable, to read to him your dispatch in reference to the latter. To this he assented, and as the shortest and most satisfactory mode of following out my instructions, I read to him that entire portion of your despatch which applies to this subject, stating at the same time that I thought it was a remarkable illustration of the frankness and straightforwardness of the President. When the reading was closed M. Drouyn de l'Huys expressed his gratification; and after asking some questions in regard to the effect of laying a resolution upon the table in the Senate the conversation terminated.

The extreme sensitiveness which was manifested by this Government when the resolution of the House of Representatives was first brought to its knowledge has to a considerable extent at least, subsided.

I am, sir your obedient servant,

WM. L DAYTON.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—EXTRACT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.—No. 542.—SIR: Your despatch of April 22d, No. 454, has been received. What you have said to M. Drouyn de 'l Huys on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives concerning Mexico as you have repeated it, is entirely approved. Their resolutions yet remains unacted upon in the Senate.

Mr. Corwin was to leave Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, under the leave of absence granted to him by this department on the 8th of August last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c. WM. H. SEWARD.

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish, residents of the State of Michigan, who had two sons—Horace and Coradin—in the 7th Michigan regiment, came to Washington a day or two in search of Horace, whom they learned had been wounded in the battle at the Wilderness, and had been brought to that city. Failing to find him in hospital, they Tuesday evening visited the 6th street wharf. A few moments afterwards the steamer Jefferson steamed up to the dock, and standing near the bow of the boat was the looked-for son, badly wounded, his right arm having been shot off above the elbow. As soon as the plank was thrown from the boat to the wharf, Mrs. Bowdish sprang on board the steamer, and throwing her arms around her son's neck burst into a flood of tears, with her head bent upon his shoulder. For a few seconds there was an affecting silence, which the fond mother broke by saying, "Horace, where is your brother Coradin?" Horace, pointing to a rough wooden box by his side replied, "There, mother, there is Coradin!" The afflicted mother threw herself upon her deceased son's comin, sobbing aloud in an agony of grief, while the father and wounded son stood by with bowed heads. The scene was truly a heart-rending one, and I can t be better imagined than described. Many of the bystanders were compelled to turn aside, while silent tears could be seen stealing down the cheeks of all. Several kind-hearted ladies present did all in their power to comfort the afflicted mother, but it was long before she could be induced to leave the side of her deceased son.

THE PRESIDENT AND BEN BUTLER.

Some gentlemen, in conversation with the President a few days ago, expressed their doubts as to Butler's capacity as an officer in the field.

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does not succeed it will not be my fault. I have sat three of my best Generals to watch him—Baldy Smith, Gillmore and Weitzell. Now, if they can't keep him from doing harm, I am sure I ought not to be held accountable for what he does."

WE'LL RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS.

During one of these eventful nights, when the troops lay in line of battle behind their temporary fortifications of dirt, logs and rails, and the continuous crack of the sharpshooter's rifle rolled along our front, a solitary voice struck up the patriotic song, "Rally round the flag, boys," and almost instantly thousands of men, who seemed to have been waiting for something to dissipate the gloom which thoughts of the day's carnage had engendered, were heard joining in a chorus which "shook the depth of the forest's gloom:"

"The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors and up with the stars," &c.

As down the line it went, the refrain swelled into one vast roar, exultant, triumphant, and breathing defiance to the wary enemy, whose only reply was the spiteful whiz of extra bullets from their skirmish line whistling harmlessly by. This little episode tended greatly to inspire our troops, and could not but have equally irritated "Johnny Reb."

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Twine,

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro' Accom,n..... 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....10:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'r..11:20 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line.....12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....12:20 a m
Joh'n Accm'n..... 2:00 p m	Joh'n Accm'n.....10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do .....11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 3:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philla. " ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 8:40 a m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d ..... 6:15 p m	2d ..... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's ..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's ..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 a. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Accm. Express. 8:50 p. m.
..... 1:45 p. m.	do do..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accomodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny..... 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....92 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....88 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....55 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....33 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Biddell.....128 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co...corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co...corner Wood and Fifth sts.
P. A. Madeira.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....83 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co...76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....77 Fifth st.
C. T. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....84 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....75 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Morton.....Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRoliette.....61 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Reichenback & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Clothing Stores.

J. D. Ramaley.....334 and 336 Liberty st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....416 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

HORNET RASPBERRY.
This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckies, Orange, &c.
J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.
ap18tf

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 Fourth Street, corner of New Street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.
jan16

PETER F. SMITH, OIL DEALER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. ☞ All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL OR GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my27ow

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,987,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

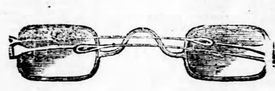
which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

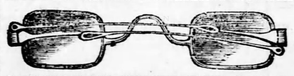
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the stone can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c: Rolling Mill Castings generally: Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supports, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 128 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Mines and Gas Fixtures. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. B. BATEMAN.
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Hireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris, Late of Diploma, 1838.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, E. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY,
May 16, 1864.
☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:
On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.
Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.
Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.
my17:000 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
Ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined. charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 128 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Plaiters, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de6-tf

DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have a number of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the latter answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe23

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 92 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
NEW GOODS receiving almost daily. Merchants are invited to call and examine the STOCK and PRICES. my12

IT IS EMPHATICALLY
A NEWSPAPER.
☞ The Commercial is sent to Subscribers at $10 per annum, or 5 cents per week.

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.
THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.
IT GIVES
☞ DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.
IT GIVES
Later and More News
THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
IT GIVES
The only full and Reliable Report of
RIVER MATTERS.
It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.
IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE
Commercial Reports.
IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE
Army Correspondents.
IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE
Telegraphic Reports.
IT GIVES THE FULLEST AND BEST
Financial Reports.
OF ANY PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE
Oil Reports.
IT GIVES THE ONLY REGULAR AND RELIABLE REPORT OF THE
Iron Market.
IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Pig Iron Market.
IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 28, 1864.

The Daily Commercial.

The Last Battle in Charleston Harbor.

THE IRON-CLADS AND SUMTER.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., May 14, 1864.

In the midst of the conflict of almost Titanic proportions, which is now raging in Virginia and Georgia, it may be impossible to fix attention upon the secondary part we are playing in this department. But it will be seen that the following summary of events indicates activity, and, at least, threatens the most important results. The first positive evidence received that Sumter, though demolished, was assuming a belligerent character, was on the 27th of April. Two shots were fired at Putnam, known under the Rebel rule as Battery Gregg. Their compliment was returned with simple interest, and thus the affair closed. But night after night, when the wind was in the north, could be heard the sound of the axe, hammer and ponderous sledge, indicating that workmen were engaged in remodeling that ruin, and preparing it for future use.

A steadily-growing heap of rubbish at the northeast and southwest angles could be distinctly observed. On the night of the 28th a deserter came into the Union lines, and gave us the positive information that fourteen mortars and four heavy guns were mounted in Sumter, and that preparations were going on day and night to regain possession of Morris Island. Our iron navy was the great obstacle in the way of success. We had discovered seven rebel rams, of the Merrimac pattern in the harbor, and it was expected that Sumter, with the help of the guns on Sullivan's Island, would engage, if not cripple, our iron-clads, while under cover of the guns of Sumter and James Island a landing could be effected. All things considered, it is not strange that this deserter's statement, corroborated by so many well-known circumstances, a little staid etc.

Our mortar batteries were ordered to open immediately upon Sumter. Our navy was on the alert, and Morris Island was not without its interests. A heavy gale was blowing day and night, which considerably embarrassed the firing; but it could be seen that the mortars' ponderous shell were changing somewhat the interior of Sumter where the late works had been erected.

About the same time, the rebel batteries at Secessionville opened fire upon Long Island, one point of which extends to within about a mile and a half of that town. They evidently fear that they may wake up some morning and find battleries there unmasked, or they anticipated off at a landing. Long Island has always been always had a solid foundation. Our batteries, Green and Purviance on either side of Light House Inlet, returned the compliment in handsome style. Battery Purviance is manned by Company A, Capt. Hoyt, 34th U S. Colored Troops, and I could not see but these colored men, but a short time since slaves, did just as good shooting with a ground sweep as any artillerists.

On the 13th inst., about 12 M., being at that hour flood tide, the monitors Montauk began to be seen slowly moving along to the front. She seems scarcely to move and yet she passes a given point in a short time, but on she goes and passes Stimmers and Morris Island. Her audacity is what awakens interest. Now she hails, casts anchor, and soon the thunder of her mortar guns reverberate over the water, while the little black lump is enveloped in her own smoke.

As Sumter is not in sight we cannot see that her shot takes effect anywhere. I repair to a watch-tower, from which every object in the harbor can be distinctly seen. Now Putnam, Chatfield and the Nantucket are engaged making heavy work with the northeast corner of Sumter, and as often as once in two minutes, sometimes in less, can be heard a thundering blow in the air. Often shells bury themselves in the wall, doing all the damage of solid shot, and then exploding, doing thereby as much more. Such was call telling shots.

But the Sullivan Island batteries can stand this impudence and have no longer, and they open upon the monitor. In one shot time her smoke stack is perforated in two places, and many balls have plun ed into the water all around her. She deigns not to notice any of them, but continues moving away as Sumter, Gregg and Chatfield are doing splendid business. Not one shot in twenty misses the target. Another monitor is moving to the scene of action.

It is the new one, and this is to be her first battle. On she goes, passing the rebel batteries unnoticed, and exactly takes a position in the advance of the Nantucket. She drops her anchor, and the tide soon brings her into position for action. For a long time I watched the fire upon Sumter from these iron-clads, and our shore batteries. Such splendid firing I never witnessed before. The monitors I have seen engaged many times, and had formed a poor opinion of their flirting capacity, compared with that of the Rebels sides.

But if the firing of to-day can be taken as a sample of their ability, their race will not soon become extinct. The fire will be continued all night slowly by the land batteries, and not less than four monitors will be on picket duty at the front, to see that no torpedoes are put into the channel.

SATURDAY, 15th.—The fire opened with great ver vig r than ever upon Sumter this morning. The enemy seems to have become very angry. He is working vigorously at his batteries on Jamesand Sullivan's Islands. Two monitors are at wo k as effectually as ever. Gregg, or rather Putnam, occasionally gives Johnson the benefit of a shot. The Titans are up.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 27.

SENATE.—Mr. FESSENDEN reported favorably from the Finance Committee a joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution of the House to increase the duties on imports.

The bill to amend the charter of Washington City, in reference to the registration of votes, was taken up, and the amendment striking the question, of negro suffrage, was continued during the morning hour.

The internal revenue bill came up and the income clause was considered.

Mr. WADE reported from the Committee on Territories the bill to regulate the elective franchise in Washington Territory with a substitute.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the joint resolution relative to the imprisonment of William Yocum, at Albany, New York, or elsewhere, and all the facts in his case. The motion was rejected—yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. FESSENDEN also reported from the Finance Committee a resolution amendatory of the House resolution to increase the duty on imports:—Nor shall said resolution be held to apply to goods which have been entered and the duties paid and received by the collector under the laws existing at the time of the passage of said resolution and before the collector had known of its passage.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following:—*Resolved*, That a State pretending to secede from the Union and to make war against the National Government or to maintain their position, must be regarded as rebel States, subject to military occupation and without representation on this floor until it has been readmitted by a vote of both Houses of Congress, and the Senate will decline to entertain any application from any such rebel State until after such vote of both Houses. He remarked that he desired it to lie on the table until it could be referred to the committee to be appointed on the credentials of Mr. Bilbo, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN reported the House bill to encourage navigation with an amendment, substituting for it the Senate bill originally introduced by him.

The Internal Revenue bill was then taken up, and the reading progressed until 4 30 p. m., when the Senate took a recess until 7 p. m.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill modifying the postage law so that documents and letters may be sent to Government officers without the prepayment of postage.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report here otore made in the case of McHENRY against YEAMAN which concludes with a resolution declaring that the latter is entitled to retain his seat as the representative from the 2d Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. SMITHERS submitted the report which says the charge of fraud, force, and test oaths, made by the contestant, was not sustained.

Mr. MCHENRY, the contestant, in advocating his claim, said that the certificates of the sitting member was obtained by depriving many citizens of the elective franchise, through force, violence and bloodshed.

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported their new tariff bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Ky., on the contested election case being resumed, made a few remarks condemning and denouncing the military order is sued in that State affecting the elections, as arbitrary, but for these, he said, his colleague would have received a larger majority.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Ind., of the minority of the Committee on Elections, gave reason why he dissented from the majority, and proceeded to show that the election was not only not free in Kentucky, but vastly impure under the arbitrary will of the oppressor. The black man had his champions here, but he spoke in this hall as the friend of neglected and forgotten white men. He regretted the attempt made to rob the contest not of his right to the seat, but to rob him of his well earned character for devotion to the country which he exhibited as a military officer in Kentucky.

Mr SMITH, of Kentucky, spoke of the affairs of that State, and the passage by its Legislature, in 1861, of the law repatriating those who took part with the rebellion or supported the provisional government. Those who had welcomed the invaders of the soil of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and those who had ventured to attempt to intimidate loyal men at the polls, and to elect secessionists; therefore, he endorsed General Burnside's order protecting Union men from the secret assassins and sympathizers who acted in conjunction with the traitors of the South, and the Union men of Kentucky. He thought it was in order right, and that if it had not been issued General Burnside would have been recreant to duty. Everybody knew General Burnside to be a good man and wise civil officer. In the Senate conclusion it was the duty of every man to prevent obloquy exists from ever having anything to do with the control of the Government.

Mr. WADSWORTH replied that he regretted that his colleague; for it was who were not in favor of voting men and no one for the prosecution of the war were excluded from the Union loyalty force in the Presidential election, the result would no be a peaceful one. The way to maintain the Union was to respect all the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, and they will put down the rebellion. While he was for war whenever it was necessary, and for war to put down armed rebellion. He was not in favor of a war on newspapers or the ballot box, and would stand by the freemen of the land in the exercise of their constitutional rights to turn the administration out of power, which they had a right, if they could, to do without military interference or control.

Mr. SMITH, of Ky., replied that there was nothing to be made by such a speech as his colleague had just delivered. There was no military interference in any of the loyal States but in sections only, Kentucky included, where men were actually engaged in treason and sought the overcome and trample down the rig ts of loyal men. He would keep within the law of the State and keep disloyal and treacherous men from the polls. He had no doubt the Presidential election would be a peaceful one. The Pa ific has nothing to fear; the skulking coward alone fears the consequences. Without further action on the contested case, the House adjourned till Monday.

MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and prime). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				May 5
50 Exchange	—	—	69½	—
50 Citizens	—	—	61¾	" —
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
50 Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	—	63¾	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	84¾	" 5
50 M & M	—	—	58½	" 4
50 First National	110	—	—	$5.75
50 Second National	110	—	—	—
50 Third National	110	—	—	—
100 First National, Fty	—	110	—	—
50 Manchester Saving	—	—	52¾	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	61	—	—
42 Western	—	54	—	May $2.50
25 Monongahela	—	84	—	—
50 Eureka	—	93	—	" $1.00
20 Pittsburgh	—	84	—	—
25 Allegheny	—	27¾	—	—
25 People's	—	28¾	—	—
50 Penna	—	45	—	—
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela	—	—	27½	—
26 St. Clair Street	40	45	—	—
30 Hand Street	—	—	50	—
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	31½	—
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	—	13½	—
50 Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50 do (interest)	—	17	—	—
50 Steubenville	12	15	14¼	—
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
50 Birmingham	—	—	30	—
50 Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25 Allegheny	83	—	88	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¼	—
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucoco	27	—	—	—
Artesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	9	11	—	—
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	80½	—
do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	—
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	78¾	—
do 6's	—	—	97	—
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	60½	—
do 4's	—	—	165	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	—
do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	—
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

The New England banks do not regard the National Banking system with much favor. The Boston papers, also, are adverse to any new measures that disturb the time-honored institutions of the Bay State. The *Traveller* says the National Banking Law is only popular at the west, "but in the middle and eastern States where the State banks are strong and have been long identified as institutions under the care and protection of the State, the banks come very reluctantly into the National organization. After it is ascertained precisely what will be the bearing of the laws of Congress on them, we suppose many more of our State banks will come into the new organization, but it is quite probable that many of the strongest of them will withdraw their circulation, and confine their business with Treasury notes and the paper of the new banks, until the point is ascertained where the paper issues of the country will finally bring up to a breaking or a rallying consummation.

There is one consideration which cannot fail to exert a great influence in regard to the abandonment of State charters for those granted by Congress. Our State banking systems are firm and stable under all the mutations of politics, but the National banks are the creatures of a law of Congress, and every year they will be in danger of interference from accidental majorities in that body.

This is an important consideration, and it increases the regret with which thoughtful men have viewed the attempt at this time to try new experiments and innovations upon the currency."

—The decision of Judge Wylie, of the United States Circuit Court, in the gold gambling case, has called forth the most unqualified approbation. In the decision, the Judge said that in the case before him it was not material "whether the defendants acted as brokers in the illegal transaction or as principals contracting with the plaintiff; nor whether the gold which was the subject of their several contracts was to be delivered in New York or in the city of Washington. *the whole business was contrary to the public policy of the United States*, and none of the parties are entitled to aid from a court of justice to enforce their claims against any of the others." The Court further added: "Here we had treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States. They were made legal tender by the act of Congress, and, therefore, a bet or contract between citizens, which would have a tendency to enlist the feelings and interests of any one of the citizens of this country in favor of putting up the price of gold, or, in other words, depreciating the Government currency, is contrary to the policy of the law, whether that contract be a wager or a time contract. The very fact that Congress passed an act making this money legal-tender was conclusive as to the policy of the act of Congress on that subject. With regard to these speculations in gold, call them by whatever name they might, it seemed to the Court that there was no class of business pursued amongst men entitled to so little encouragement at the hands of court of justice as these speculations—*time speculations in gold and in stocks, also, though they had nothing to do with stocks in this case.*"

—A new counterfeit $20 greenback has made its appearance, which is not the one described in the detectors, but is equally good and well calculated to deceive. The green is of lighter shade and the engraving is coarser than the genuine. In the center of the bill the foot of the female figure is not seen, while in the genuine it is quite visible. In the printing just below the figure in the word "the," there is no cross line in the letter H, while it is plain in the genuine. There is also a shade of difference in the color of the seal. No doubt many of these notes will be offered, and it will be well for persons to mark the difference between the genuine and counterfeit closely to protect themselves from being victims.

—Fifty cents, postage currency, new counterfeit issue, have just made their appearance. In color it is a kind of light pink. The engraving is not very good. This first issue of the bogus is put through the mails, as described in the papers, after which darker ink will be used. Let the readers of the *Commercial* examine well their fifty cent new currency postage notes.

—Copper Stocks were dull at the Boston Stock Board yesterday. Central closed at 68: Columbian, 9; Franklin, 54¾; Hancock, 13¾; Isle Royale, 25; Mesnard, 10: Minnesota, 53¾; Pewabic, 63¾; Pittsburgh, 93; Quincy, 89; Rockland, 1; Superior, 10.

—The Boston Bank statement shows the following changes:

	May 16.	May 23.	
Capital	$34,131,700	$33,881,700	Dec. $750,000
Lns and dis	88,888,631	86,683,472	Dec. 2,205,120
Specie	6,644,467	6,573,397	Dec. 71,070
Due fm o bks	16,201,274	15,733,576	Dec. 567,698
Due to bks	12,560,673	11,871,574	Dec. 628,987
Deposits	31,633,035	30,504,011	Dec. 1,028,121
Circulation	10,126,509	9,809,087	Dec. 317,432

—Persons who may have on hand Notes of the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, must bear in mind that they will be worthless after the 31st instant. Only up to that date will they be redeemed.

—The organization of the First National Bank of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been effected, and the bank opened for business with a capital of $100,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Money Market easy, 5@6 per cent., chiefly latter rate. Sterling dfamer, 203@204 currency first class bills. Gold firmer, opening 86¾ declining to 85¾, advancing to 86⅜, and closing quiet and steady at 85¾. Good stocks quiet.

5-20 Conpons	107@107¾	M. S. quo	142½
7-30 Treas Ty	111¾@112	C. & N. W	61¾
Pacific Mail	138	Ill. Cent. scrip	139½
N. Y. Cen	134	C. & P	114½
Erie pref	103¾	Galena & C	85½
Hud. R. R	113¾	C. & T	149½
Hudson R. R	144½	Chicago & R. I	114½
Reading	142¾	C. B. & Q	127½
M. S	98¾	P. Ft. W. & C	115½
M. S. guaranteed	145¼		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.

COTTON—@2c better; middling, $1 02@1 03; low middling, $1.

FLOUR—Sales were 6@10c higher; extra State, $7 40@7 45; extra R. H. O., $7 70@7 85; trade brands, $7 90@8 50, the market closing steady. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls extra State, last half of June, at $7 50.

WHISKY—More active and decidedly firmer; State, $1 22@1 23½; Western, $1 21@1 30.

WHEAT—Is higher; inferior to choice Chicago Spring, $1 60@1 61; Milwaukee Club, $1 61@1 66; white Red Western, $1 71@1 76.

CORN—More active and decidedly firmer, with sales old mixed western at $1 50@1 56 in store and afloat.

OATS—Firmer, and closed rather quiet at 89c for western.

PETROLEUM—Firm, but quiet, with sales of crude at 39@40c.

PORK—Very active. New mess has declined, but all other kinds have advanced. Sales at $28 50@28 75 for new mess, and $18 26 for old mess.

BEEF—Quiet, but firm.

LARD—A little firmer, with sales at 14@14¾c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@18c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 27.

FLOUR—Flour active, and holders are asking an advance of 50c.

WHEAT—Active, and advanced 1@1½c. Sales at $1 27½@1 27¾c for No. 1, and $1 44¼@1 44½ for No 2.

CORN—Active, and advanced to $1 13@1 13½ for No. 1, and $1 09½ for No. 2.

OATS—Buoyant at 88½@89c.

HIGHWINES—Active and firm, with sales at $1 22.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 9½c on wheat, and 9c on corn to Buffalo.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.

FLOUR—Firm: superfine, $6; sinjle, X, $6 50@6 85; double X, $8.

WHEAT—Still and higher; strictly prime $1 77@1 78; clear, $1 80@1 85.

CORN—Firm; mixed, $1 33; yellow, $1 35; white, $1 38.

OATS—Small busine ss doing; sales at 91@92c.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

RYE—No transactions.

WHISKY—Lower; sales at $1 18.

CORN—Very dull, but little doing; receipts 141 bales.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, May 28, 1864.

BUSINESS.—The weather yesterday was pleasant for out-door transactions, the rains of the preceding day having cooled the atmosphere. Bualiness was not very active, trade being confined to transactions to meet the wants of the local trade. Our rivers are swelling slowly, with about seven feet water in the channel. Tonnage in port is large, while freights to the various ports are scarce; boats have to wait their turn. There are a number of boats that were due, most of them will, no doubt, be found at the landing before our last issue. The Julia will cut loosee for Zanesville at 4. p. m. The J. R. Gilmore was detained last evening. She will depart to-day for certain. The Thistle and new steamer Roanoke will take their departure to-day on the arrival of the eastern train. Passengers for Louisville will bear this in mind. The America is announced for Nashville. She will have dispatch. The Leonidas will leave for St. Louis early in the coming week. In other the sales came under our notice we quote the following:

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not large; prices have undergone no change for some days past. Sales of 64 bushels at 11@12c ₱ lb. Peaches —Sales of 76 bushels at 18@19½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The market is dull, there is an ample supply, with more sellers than buyers. A large lot would not command over 90c@$1 ₱ bush. Sales of 130 bbls at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Oats were in good request; sales of 2 cars, at depot, at 90c; 480 bush do at 90c. Corn was in demand, and steadily advancing; 320 bushels at $1 43@1 44; 360 do, at depot, at $1 40. Wheat was inquired for, sales of Red were made at $1 50; White at $1 60 per bush. Other description of grain were neglected.

CHEESE—The demand was fair, and sales regular; 86 boxes Western Reserve were disposed of at 14@15c. A few boxes of chosie was sold at 16c.

WHISKY—The market continued unsettled. Sales of 50 bbls City Rectified at $1 25 per gallon.

BACON—The market remains firm, with a steady demand for home use and a fair enquiry for export. The stock in the market at the present time is not large, whilst the demand was to a fair ex ent. Among the sales we note the following, which put up to 27@00 lbs, divided as follows: Shoulders, 8000 lbs 13c; Sides, ribbed, 9000 lbs, 18¾@14c; Hams, plain, 600 lbs, 17@17½c; S C Hams, canvassed, 4000 lbs, 20½@21c, 3000 lbs plain S C H 18½@19c.

MALT.—The market was quiet, with small sales of spring at $1 70; fall $1 80.

GREASE.—We note a sale of 12 tierces of brown at 10c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 20 bags Rangoon at 11¾c ₱ lb.

DRIED BEEF—The demand was fair and sales were to a fair extent. We quote the plain at 16½@17c; 1,000 lbs do sugar cured at 19c.

MESS PORK—Holders generally are asking an advance; we note sales of 10 bbls at $28 50@29.

FLAXSEED—The market has presented no new feature, worthy of notice the receipts were restricted. Holders were firm in their views and declined parting with their stocks unless the outside prices were obtained. Among the sales made were the following: 75 bbls extra family at $8; 100 do at $8@8 25; 60 do at $7 75@8; 175 bbls do at $6@8 25; sales of 70 bbls extra at $7, all from store.

LARD—The demand was only limited. We note sales of 20 bbls of City Leaf at 14¼@14½c. Country parce s sold at 20@22c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but unchanged. Sales 20 bbls No. 1 at $1 15, and 10 bbls No. 1 at $1 05.

GROCERIES—The market remains steady, with a good local demand. The sales were not large; among them were the following: Sugar —30 bbls yellow at 20¾c; 10 hhds Cuba at 18c; 15 do, very choice, at 18½@19c; 5 do p rice at 18 @19c; 7 bbls New Orleans at 19½@20c; crushed and coffee sugars were steady but unchanged. Coffee—25 sks Rio at 46c, prices tending downward. Molasses—The demand was limited, prices ranging from $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon. Sugar—Sales 20 bbls crushed at 26c, and 10 do A coffee at 25c.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 30 bbls Baltimore, $11 50; mackera', sales 10 bbls lays No. 3, $12 50; sales 15 bbls No. 3 medium $10 25 other kinds unchanged.

SALT—We note sales of 150 bbls No. 1 $2 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market was firm with a fair enquiry. Prices unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Saturday May 28, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was unsettled. The holders were firm in their views, and in most cases were demanding an advance. The stock on hand is not large, while in many cases heavy lots of crude have been sold to arrive. The river to Oil City is too low for steamboat purposes, and we have now to look to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to flat boat receipts by the Alleghany for our supplies. The weeks sales were large, of both crude and refined—especially of Bonded, while Free oil was in a great manner neglected. The news from the East in regard to oil continues to favor holders. The reports from Oil City are conflicting, no two persons seem to agree as to the amount to come forward. The receipts by the river yesterday foots up to 3,111 bbls, whilst the sales of Crude were far in excess of those figures. Among the sales made we note the following. There is an oil being introduced in this market latterly of an inferior quality—it goes by various names, viz: Noble Well Oil, Riley Oil, or Cloudy Oil. In our reports we shall endeavor to indicate the same so that the reader cannot fail to understand what we refer to:

Crude—Sales of parcels, packages included: 100 bbls at 30c; 300 do at 30½c; 1000 do at 30½c, 2/7 do at 29½c; 400 bbls on private terms; 1,000 bbls at 30½c, cash; 1,000 bbls at 30½c, 2/7 do at 29½c; 200 do at 25½c, 200 do at 25½c, 200 do 25½c, and 460 do do, private terms.

Refined Oil—The market was unsettled; the uncertainty of obtaining Crude Oil have made holders of refined very cautious. They begin to discern that the price of Crude will have something to do with refined oils to be delivered during the months of June and July. Several operators for future delivery in July experience a good deal of shaving during the season of 1863. The market was firm; buyers seemed more anxious than sellers. We have but few sales to report, operators preferring to wait to see what may turn up. 1,000 bbls of bonded was reported for June delivery at 54c; some dealers were holding out for 55c. Lots amounting to 2,300 bbls were reported at private terms.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.
R. Ashworth, 211 bbls; J. R. McClure, 312 do; G. S. Ling, 209 do; Gallagher, 205 do; Pennock & Ball, 430 do; H. McKelvey, 1,164 do. Total, 3,111 bbls.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 52 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 63 bbls refined for New York.

Lucesco Oil Company, 53 bbls benzine for Boston.

Sellers & Co., 57 bbls refined oil for New York.

North American Company, 111 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F., 102 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 219 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

G. S. Long & Co., 50 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

G. S. Long & Co., 50 bbls benzine for Boston.

Dilworth & E., 164 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lyday & Co., 110 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

R. Knox & Co., 111 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

W. P. Logan, 49 bbls crude oil for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R:—McKee & Bro, 469 pigs lead; D Wallace, 430 do; Cass & Bencer, 5 bbls alcohol; J S Finch, 10 bbls whisky; A Mackeown, 5 bbls alcohol; J J Quigle, 2 cars lumber; B L Fahnestock & Co, 250 pigs lead; F Sellers & Co., 45 tierces lard; J Wood & Co, 31 pkgs; Piper & Co., 22 sacks cans; W B Murray, 31 sacks tallow; J J Kanaga, 2 car staves, T B Young, 1 car lumber; Smith, Pennock & Co, 121 reotors; W P Townsend, 32 bbls wire; W M Murray, 4 doz buckets; Wm Bowden, W H Smith & Co, 10 do do; D Haworth & Co, 10 do do do; S Ewart & Co, 10 do do do; Lamberts S & Co, 30 doz buckets; Lewis R & Co, 25 do do; Perkins & Co, 31 pkgs; Hamilton & Co, 132 bbls flour, 1,000 bushels wheat; L H Voight, 5 pkgs; Lambert S & Co, 7 boxes cheese; F Van Gorder, 3 bbls eggs; A Dunn, 20 pkgs potatoes; W Cooper & Co, 25 bxs soap; W Mellon, 1 car lumber, 112 bdls paper; J Haworth, 14 hf bbls fish; E Huzelton, 50 do do do; Rea & Kell, 155 sks oats; Hitchcock & McC, 2 cars s corn; Kier & Co, 2 cars fire clay; Simpson & Knox' 336 bgs corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; Mr Bright, 11 bgs of corn; Adams & A, 75 sks oats; Wm Stewart, 6 do do; Jas Lesley, 8 bush potatoes; J Hornbrook, 100 sks oats; J M Elfrish, 16 do do do; A Noon, 44 bgs potatoes; J S Dimit, 17 do do; W Hoffman, 6 calves; 11 cars.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Park, McCurdy & Co, 389 barrels ingot copper; M Kilrain, 25 do roosang, Park, Bro & Co, 75 bloomz; J Lange, 5 do do from; J Miller, 4 barrels eggs; J Hovsry, 14 pcs castings; Thos Bell & Co, 320 bgs rye; J R Lyon & Co, 250 pigs lead; G. F. McCormick, 1 portable engine, 54 pkgs; H Niebaum 2 fat horses.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PER JULIA FROM ZANESVILLE.

Clarke & Co, 40 hhds tobacco, 6 boxes do, 66 bbls eggs, 4 kegs butter, 6 sacks rags, 1 bbl liquor, 5 sacks flaxseed, 44 bdls leather, 250 bbls flour; Pelzer & Armstrong, 41 pkgs samples; Wm D Beck & Co, 21 pkgs do; Head & Metzgar, 3 bbls flaxseed, 1 box beeswax, 2 hhds tobacco; Fleming & Steele, 2 bbls eggs; A Steinmayer, 2 rolls leather; Lockhart & Frew, 90 oil bbls; J J Riddle 73 do do; W F Richardson, 5000 feet lumber; Joshua Splane, 6 dozen chairs; J C Tilton, 12 bbls oil; D Hanna, 5 casks meat, 3 boxes do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 box do; Manning, Bro & Co, 1 bale corks; J J Bender, 2 boxes medicines; White Bros & Co, 1 portable engine; Jas Murphy, 1 cask tobacco; J T Gwin & Co, 35 sacks corn; R T Kennedy & Co, 50 flour bbls; Millingar & Bidwell, lot lumber; McBane & Anjur, 933 sacks corn, 260 do oats; Rea & Kell, 3 bags rags; Potter, Aiken & Sheppard, 142 do corn; C Orr, 161 oil bbls; Thos Bell & Co, 10 oil bbls, 120 sacks corn; Mr Hall, 2 bbls scraps; Emil Culp 34 pkgs; Mr McFarland, 2 horses.

Shipments of Flour and Grain from Chicago for the Week Ending May 24th, 1864.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.
By railroad	5,293	4,675	365	13 365
To Buffalo	36,516	168,050	292,900	255,4.0
Oswego	....	15,400	....	....
Ogdensburg	800	....	4,025	1,375
Other ports	160	....	43,175	....
Port Colburne	....	63,850	6,975	....
Port Sarnia	20 .50	....	21,000	75
Kingston	....	85,900	....	....
Goderich	....	....	1,700	....
Collingwood	....	....	14,950	....
By canal	....	5,484	19,210	149,446
Total	63,522	343,359	419,600	559,661
Correspond'g week 1863	78,565	80,876	490,075	48,025

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

PITTSBURGH, May 28, 1864.

The market for Iron and Nails has presented no new feature. Since our last issue matters remain about the same. The sales were restricted to small operations at the following prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	7½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7½
⅜ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¾
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	7¾
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1¼	8¾
⅞ inch	9½
¾ inch	10½
⅝ and ¾ inch	11

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	½ and 9-16 inch	7½
3 to 3¼ inch	7½	5-16 inch	8
3⅜ to 4 inch	8	¼ inch	8¼
2⅝ and ⅞ inch	7¼	3-16 inch	10½

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½	1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅞ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½	1¼ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅞ inch	8½

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	9
" 18 to 24	9¼
" 25 and 26	9½
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

	₱ lb
-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8½

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

Heads	7¾
Flow plates	8¼
" Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

	₱ lb
-1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7½
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	7¾
1½ by 7-16 and ½ inch	8
1½ by ½ inch	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	11½

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	7½	2d Fine	9 37½
8d and 9d	7 87½	6d Fine	8 37½
6d and 7d	7 62½	4d Fine	8 62½
4d and 5d	7 87½	3d Fine	8 87½
3d	8 37½	2d Fine	9 37½
Casing Nails.		7 in. Lining	10 87½
8d	$8 13	6 in. Lining	8 62½
10d	7 88	Clinch	8 62½
12d	7 63	Cut Spikes	7 37½
16d	7 63		
Finishing.		Barrel.	
6d	8 63	⅞ inch	9 88
8d	8 38	1 inch	9 13
10d	8 13	1¼ inch	8 38
12d	8 13	1½ inch	8 38
16d	8 13	1¾ inch	7 88
		Tobacco.	
		6d	7 38
		8d	7 63
		10d	7 38

SCREWS.

Gimlet	40
Wood	40
Patent Gimlet	40
Patent Screw	40
Lag	40
Coach	40
Ship	40
Sheet Iron	40
Machine	40

NUTS AND WASHERS.

Square Nuts	6 cents ₱ lb
Hexagon Nuts	6 cents ₱ lb
Square Washers	6 cents ₱ lb
Hexagon Washers	6 cents ₱ lb

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, MAY 28, 1864.

Although the receipts of iron continue fair for the season, there was a falling off as compared with the previous week. Amongst the receipts we note 1,500 tons Missouri charcoal. Prices are nominally unchanged, but consumers confine their purchases to small lots, to meet current wants. To effect large sales concessions in prices would be necessary.

All pig iron reports are based thus:

Scaud pig iron, 2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 " "
Blooms, 2,464 " "

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

Sales are 200 tons L. S. Coal smelted at $62—4 months.
75 tons do, neutral at